



*Wisconsin
Department of
Health & Family
Services*

*A Report on
the Health and Well-Being
of Wisconsin Citizens
2003*



State of Wisconsin
Department of Health and Family Services

Jim Doyle, Governor
Helene Nelson, Secretary

November 17, 2003

Dear Reader:

The Department of Health and Family Services is pleased to present the fourth annual *Report on the Health and Well-Being of Wisconsin Citizens*. This report helps us track progress in our efforts to promote the health of all the people of our state. We have much good news to report:

- By most measures, we in Wisconsin are healthier than the U.S. as a whole. Life expectancy continues to increase.
- A higher percentage of people here have health insurance than in other states.
- Children are doing better in several key areas: there's less child abuse and neglect, more immunization of toddlers, reduced rates of lead blood poisoning, fewer teen pregnancies, and less juvenile delinquency.

We can't just cheer for our success, however. The worst public health threats – and a big factor in exploding health care costs in our state – involve smoking and obesity. We need to act aggressively to confront these lifestyle threats to health.

- Almost one in four residents in Wisconsin is obese. On a related note, we see a higher percentage of Wisconsin residents with high cholesterol and blood pressure now compared to ten years ago. Poor eating, lack of exercise, and obesity means people are more likely to be seriously ill and die sooner from cancer, heart disease, stroke and diabetes.
- Smoking continues to be our number one health threat and contributor to premature death and disability. Pregnant women are more likely to be smokers in Wisconsin than elsewhere in the U.S., threatening the health and even the lives of their babies. Wisconsin youth are more likely to smoke than their counterparts elsewhere, at least through 2001 when national comparisons are available.
- There are serious disparities in health care access and outcomes for people based on their race or ethnicity, income or address.
- After a long period of declining rates of new HIV infections, our progress in prevention seems to have stalled.
- Far too many children continue to be victims of abuse and neglect, lead poisoning and other serious threats to their well-being.

Let us join together to reach our goals – Wisconsin becoming the nation's healthiest state, and a place where every child can grow up safe, healthy and successful.

Sincerely,

Helene Nelson
Secretary

Wisconsin.gov

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Introduction

This report provides information on the health and well-being of Wisconsin citizens. It also informs stakeholders and citizens about the performance of health and social programs in Wisconsin. It was prepared at the direction of the Secretary of the Department of Health and Family Services to improve program monitoring and management through use of performance outcome data.

Each of the four report sections measures Wisconsin's performance over time generally reflecting the period covering 1991 to the most recent year data are available. Report sections include: Population/Health Status and Access, Women and Children, Youth, and Elderly/Disabled. Where available, Wisconsin data are also compared to national data.

Preceding these four sections is an overview of the profiles. This overview summarizes the change in each indicator for Wisconsin and compares Wisconsin to the U.S. average.

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Health and Well-Being of Wisconsin Citizens

An Overview of the Profiles

POPULATION/HEALTH STATUS AND ACCESS

U.S. Average

Wisconsin

76.8 years
(1999)

Life Expectancy at Birth



30%
(2001)

Percent High Cholesterol



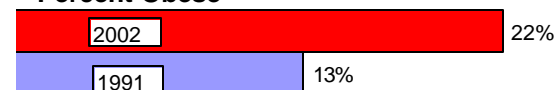
26%
(2001)

Percent High Blood Pressure



22%
(2002)

Percent Obese



24%
(2002)

Percent No Exercise



23%
(2002)

Adult Smoking



65.1 deaths per
100,000 population <65
(2000)

Non-Geriatric Mortality: Cancer



47.4 deaths per
100,000 population <65
(2000)

Non-Geriatric Mortality: Heart Disease



POPULATION/HEALTH STATUS AND ACCESS continued

8.0 deaths per
100,000 population <65
(2000)

Non-Geriatric Mortality: Stroke



6.8 deaths per
100,000 population <65
(2000)

Non-Geriatric Mortality: Diabetes



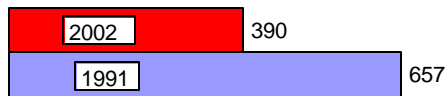
10.4 deaths per
100,000 population
(2000)

Suicide Rate



N/A

Number of New HIV Cases



255 cases per
100,000 population
(2000)

Rate of Reported Chlamydia Cases



26 abortions per
100 births
(1999)

Abortion Rate



NA

Percent Uninsured



83%
(2001)

Percent First Trimester Prenatal Care



WOMEN AND CHILDREN

28%
(2000)

Percent Single Parent Families



7.8 marriages per
1,000 population
(2002)

Marriage Rate



4.0 divorces per
1,000 population
(2002)

Divorce Rate



12.0%
(2001)

Percent Smoking During Pregnancy



7.6%
(2001)

Percent Low Birth Weight



6.9 deaths per
1,000 births
(2001)

Infant Mortality



78%
(2002)

Vaccination Completion level



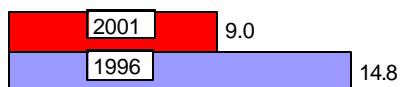
7.6%
(1998)

Percent Elevated Blood Lead



11.6 cases per 1,000
population <18
(2001)

Child Abuse/Neglect Rates



WOMEN AND CHILDREN continued

NA

Domestic Abuse Reports



YOUTH

46 births per
1,000 population 15-19
(2001)

Teen Birth Rate



28%
(2001)

Youth Smoking



47%
(2001)

Youth Alcohol Use



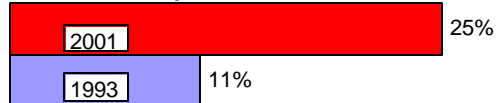
13%
(2001)

Youth Drinking/Driving



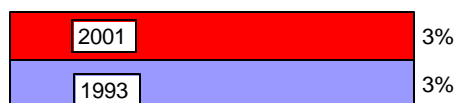
24%
(2001)

Youth Marijuana Use



4%
(2001)

Youth Cocaine Use



137 arrests per
100,000 population <18
(2000)

Youth Violent Arrests



67.7%
(2002)

High School Graduation Rate



ELDERLY/DISABLED

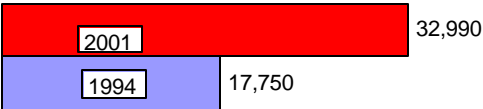
349 residents per
1,000 population 85+
(2000)

Nursing Home Residents



NA

Number of Community LTC Clients



6.7 cases per 1,000
population 60+
(1996)

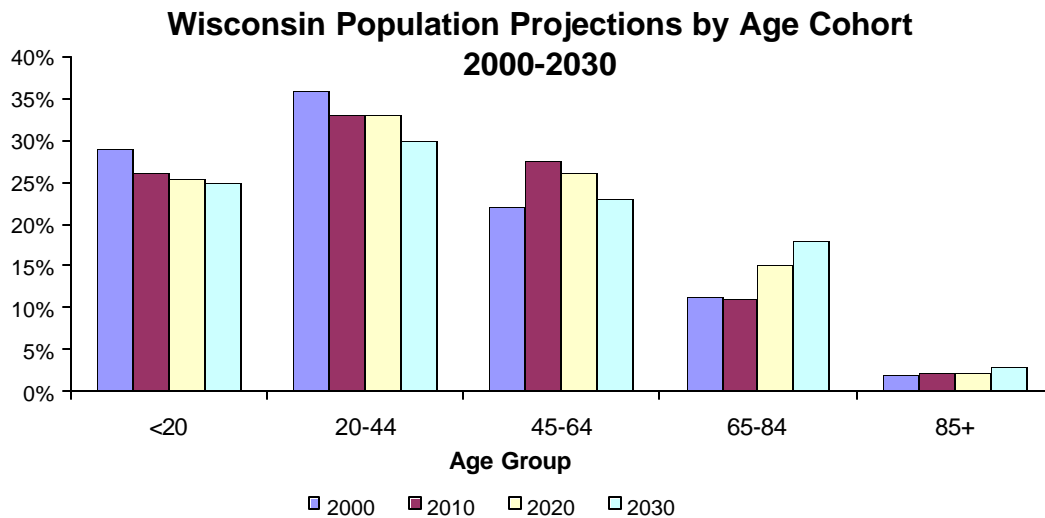
Elder Abuse Report Rate



167.3 deaths per
100,000 population 65+
(2000)

Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality

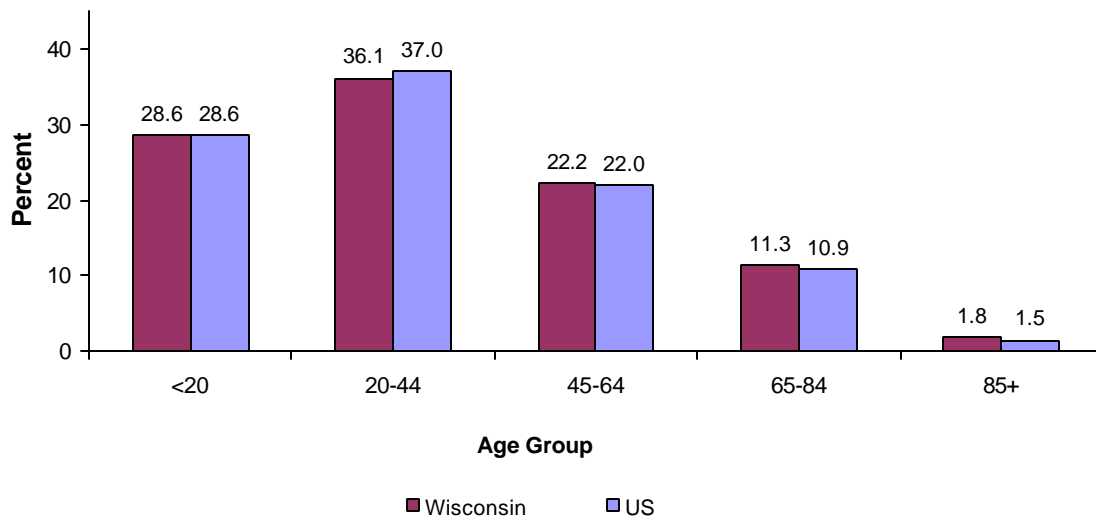




In Wisconsin, 28 of every 100 people are children and youth under age 20; twice as many (58) are working-age adults age 20 to 64; and the remaining 13 people are elderly aged 65 and over. Percentage-wise, the young population under age 20 is decreasing, as is the younger adult population age 20 to 44. This trend will continue for the next 30 years. On the other hand, the middle age adult population (age 45-64) is increasing. It will continue to increase rapidly (relative to other age groups) in the next ten years, but will decrease during the following twenty years. However, this decrease will be more than offset by an expected upsurge of elderly population during the 2010s and 2020s. Among the elderly population, the proportion of those aged 65-84 will remain pretty stable during the next ten years, before increasing dramatically the following twenty years. The proportion of the older elderly age 85+ will increase from 1.8% in 2000 to a projected 2.5% in 2030.

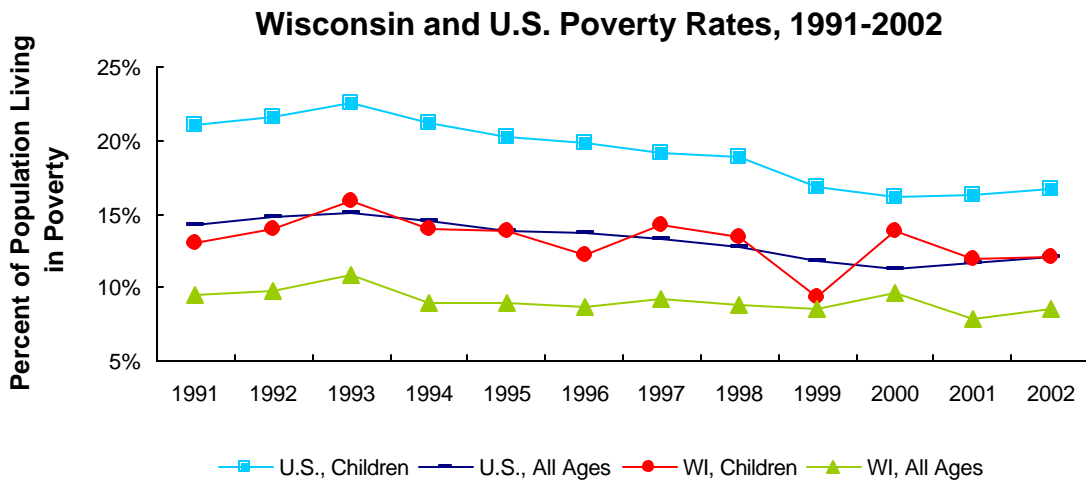
Source: 1) U.S. Census Bureau, Census 1990 and 2000. 2) Wisconsin Population Projections by Age and Sex: 2000-2030, Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center. April 2003.

Age Distribution of Population: Wisconsin and the U.S., 2000



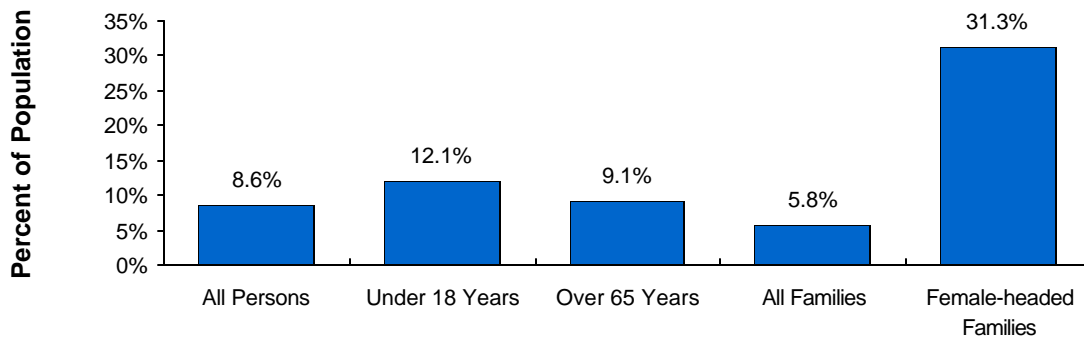
Compared to the nation, Wisconsin's population is slightly older. The median age of Wisconsin's population was 36 years in 2000, compared to 35.3 years for the nation. Wisconsin has proportionately fewer young working age persons 20 to 44, and it has a larger proportion of older adult population age 65 and over. Proportionately, Wisconsin and the U.S. are similar in the under 20 age group, and in the age group 45 to 64.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000.



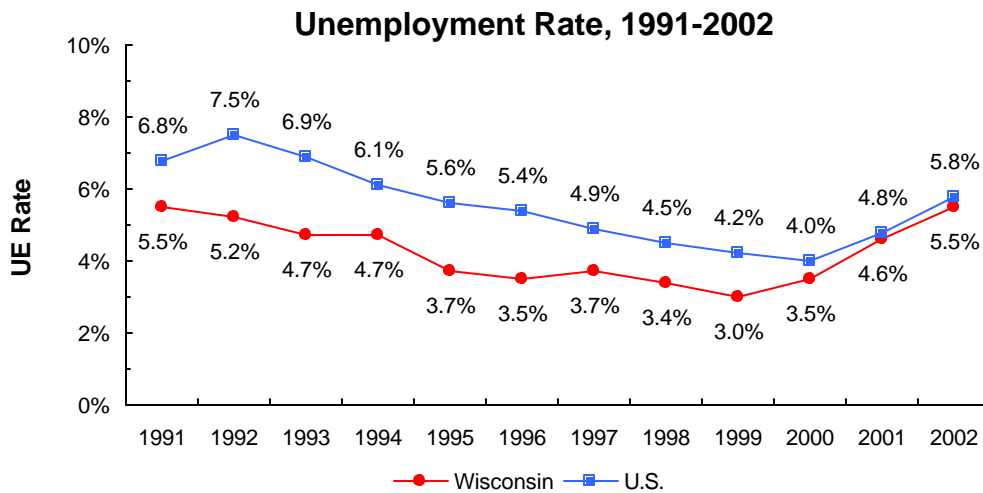
Poverty levels in 2002 increased slightly compared to 2001 but remained at relatively low levels. In 2002, 8.6% of all Wisconsin residents had incomes below the poverty level and 12.1% of children were in families with incomes below the poverty level. The U.S. percentages were higher -- 12.1% for all persons and 16.7% for children.

2002 Poverty Rates for Selected Wisconsin Populations

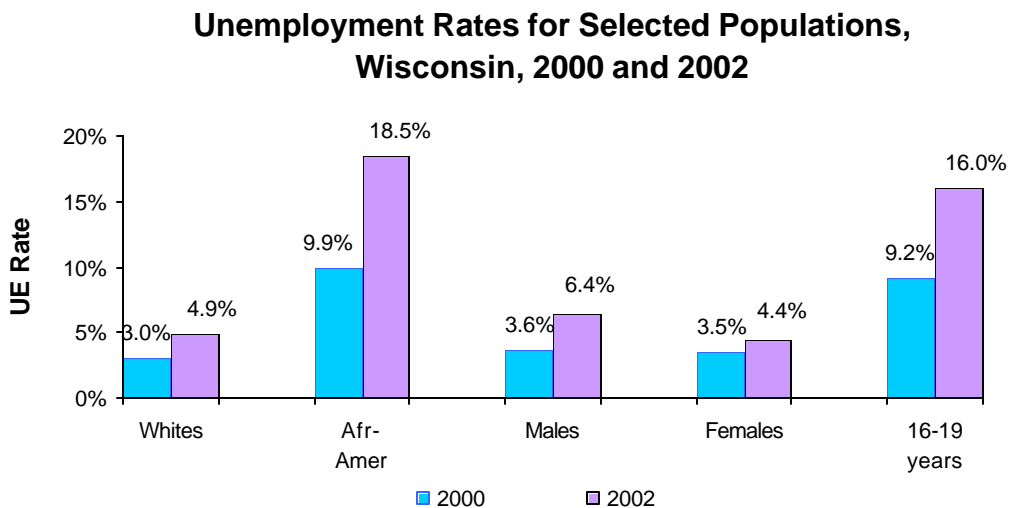


Just over 30% of female-headed families had incomes below the poverty level in 2002.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports



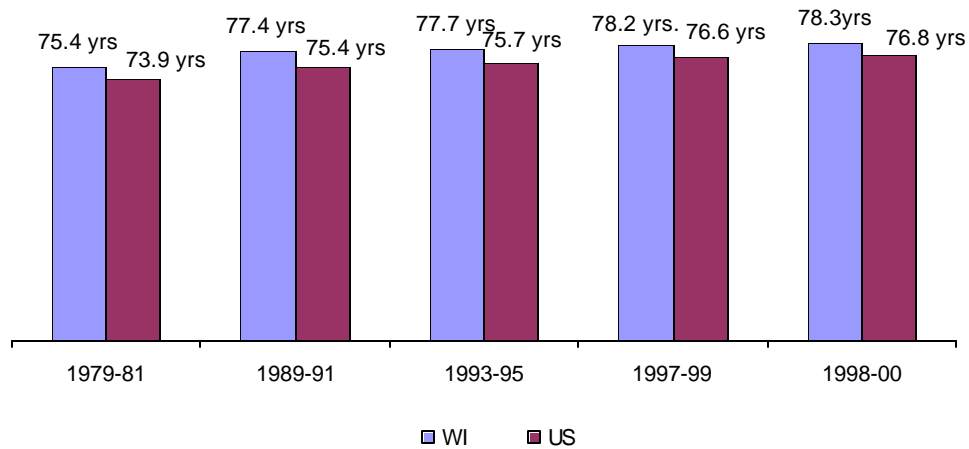
The unemployment rate dropped for both Wisconsin and the U.S. during the 1990s. The Wisconsin unemployment rate during the decade averaged about 1 1/2 percentage points lower than the U.S. The Wisconsin 1999 unemployment rate of 3.0 percent was the lowest since 1957. Since then, however, unemployment has risen in the state, increasing to 5.5% in 2002.



Wisconsin's unemployment rate has increased for all the population groups noted in the above table from 2000 to 2002. Unemployment is particularly high for African-Americans and teenagers 16-19 years old.

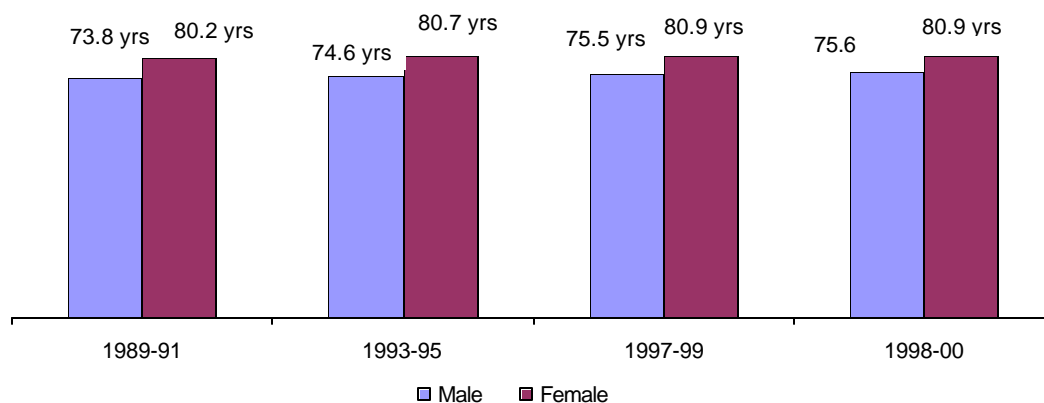
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment.

Life Expectancy at Birth Wisconsin and U.S., 1980-1999



Life expectancy at birth in Wisconsin is 1.5 years longer than the U.S. average. Only 10 states have longer life expectancy than Wisconsin according to data by the federal government. From 1979-81 to 1998-00 Wisconsin's life expectancy increased by almost three years. Gains in life expectancy have been attributed to advances in medical technology, new medications, and improved preventive health practices.

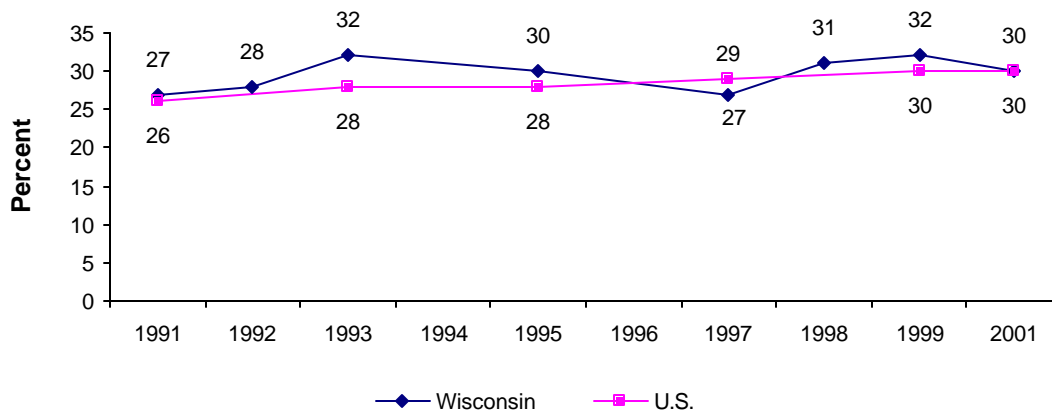
Life Expectancy at Birth by Sex, Wisconsin



Although women in Wisconsin live an average 5.3 years longer than men (1998-00), the gap has narrowed by about one year since 1989-91.

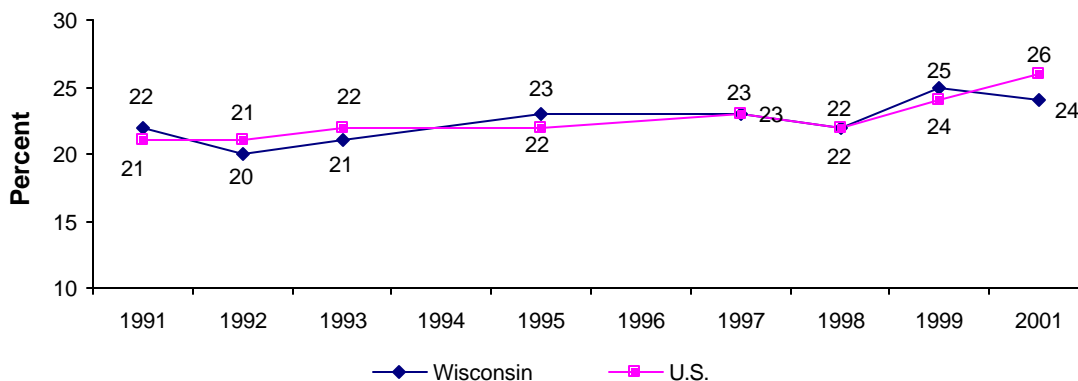
Sources: National Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 50, No. 6, March 21, 2002. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics. Wisconsin's figures are from the Bureau of Health Information, DHCF, DHFS. Note that the Wisconsin and U.S. methodologies for calculating life expectancy produce slightly different results.

Percent of Screened Adults Who Have Ever Been Told That Their Blood Cholesterol is High, 1991-2001



The percentage of Wisconsin adults that have had their cholesterol level screened and ever been told by a health care professional that they have high cholesterol has increased slightly from 27 percent in 1991 to 30 percent in 2001. The U.S. percentage has increased from 26 percent to 30 percent during this same time period.

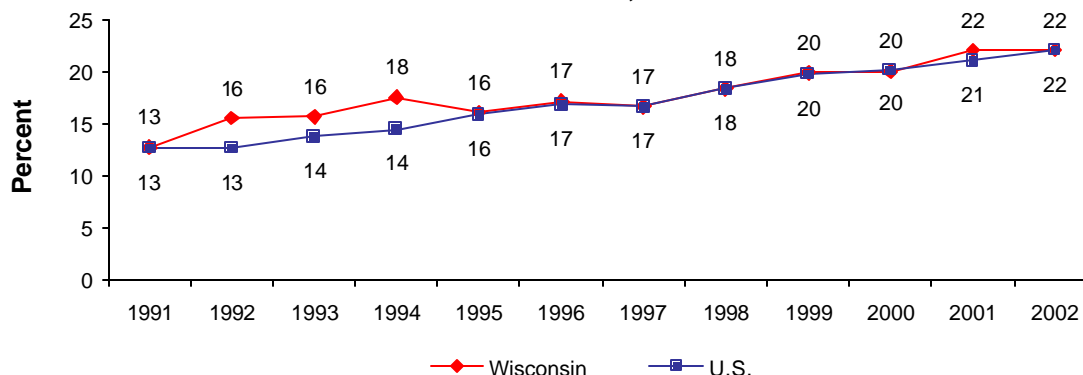
Percent of Adults Who Have Ever Been Told That They Have High Blood Pressure, 1991-2001



A similar percentage of adults in Wisconsin and the U.S. report that they have ever been told by a health care professional that they have high blood pressure. That percentage has been just over 20 percent since 1991, and was 24 percent (Wisconsin) and 26 percent (U.S.) in 2001.

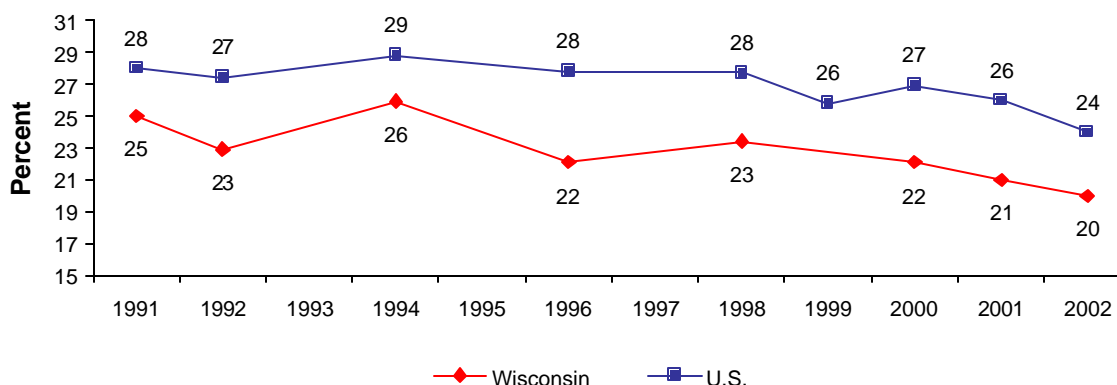
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Note: Not all states report every year.

Percent of Adults Who Are Obese Wisconsin and U.S., 1991-2002



An excessive score on Body Mass Index (BMI) is a measure of obesity. The percent of the population that is obese has increased considerably over the decade. In 1991, 13% of Wisconsin adults were obese. In 2002, the percent had risen to 22%. Wisconsin adults were slightly more likely to be obese by this measure early in the decade than were U.S. adults. In more recent years, however, the percent obese by this measure has been very similar for Wisconsin and the U.S.

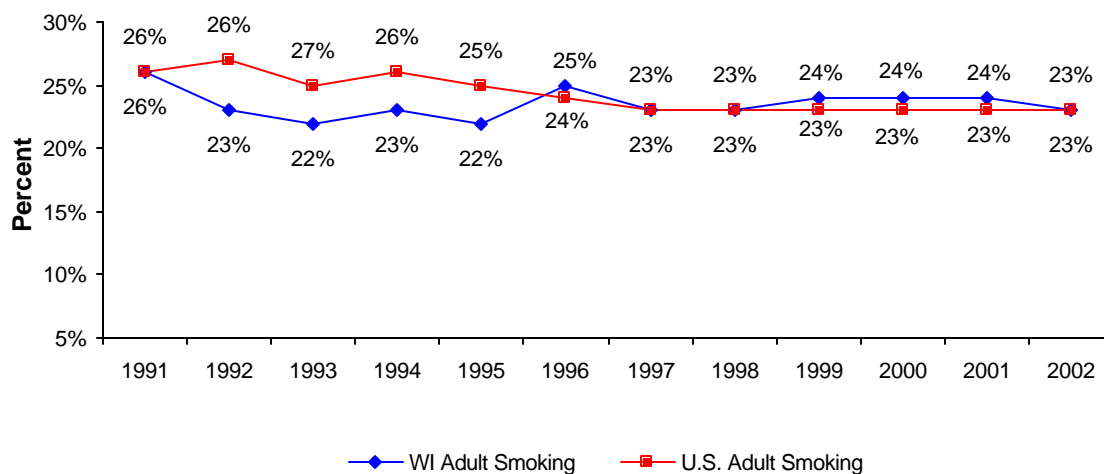
Percent of Adults with No Leisure Time Physical Activity in the Past Month, Wisconsin and U.S., 1991-2002



A higher percent of U.S. adults reported no leisure time physical activity in the past month than did Wisconsin adults, and this difference is fairly consistent from 1991 to 2002. The percent with no leisure time physical activity in the past month has declined slightly in the decade. In 2002, 20 percent of Wisconsin adults reported no leisure time physical activity in the past month, compared to 25 percent in 1991.

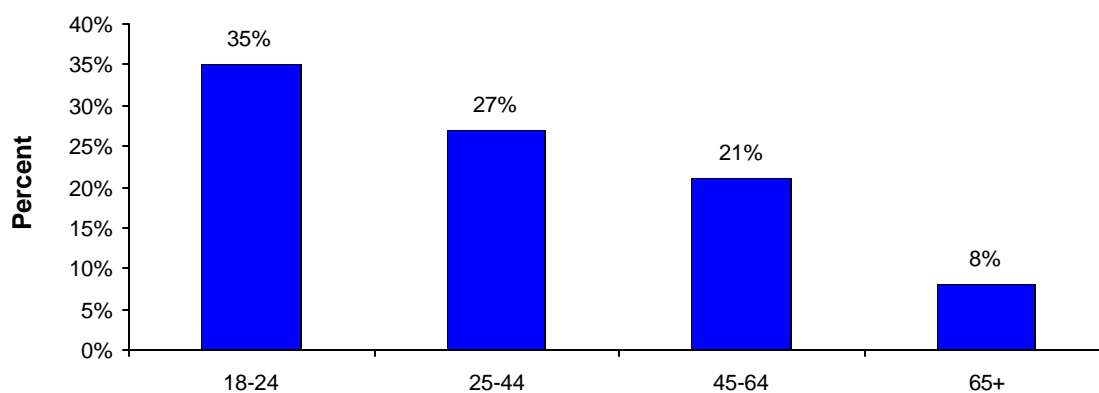
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. Note: Not all states report every year.

Adult (Persons over 18) Smoking Wisconsin and the U.S. 1991-2002



Adult smoking levels have dropped slightly from 1991 to 2002 for both Wisconsin and the U.S.

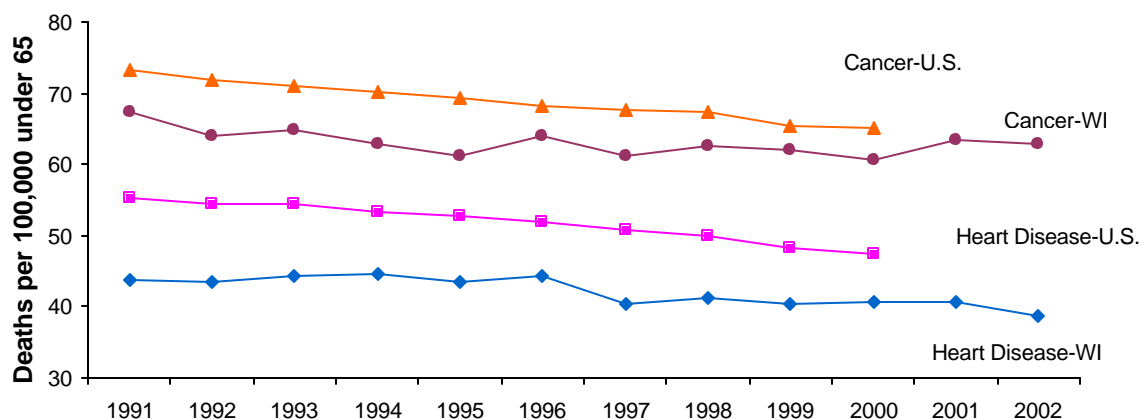
Adult Smoking by Age, Wisconsin, 2002



Adult smoking levels decline with age. Over one-third of 18-24 year olds smoke whereas only 8% of persons 65 and over smoke.

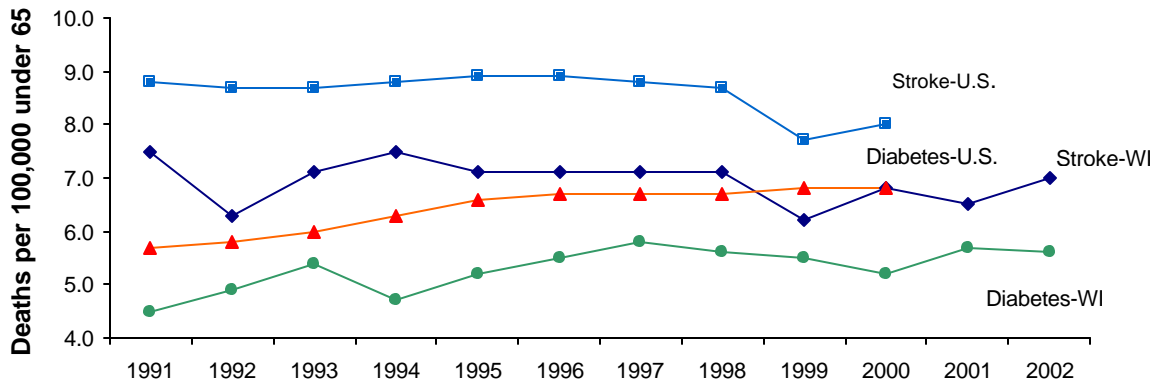
Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.

Non-Geriatric Mortality Rates for Heart Disease and Cancer, Wisconsin and the U.S. 1991-2002



Wisconsin's death rates for cancer and heart disease for persons under 65 are lower than the U.S. average, and both have declined since 1991.

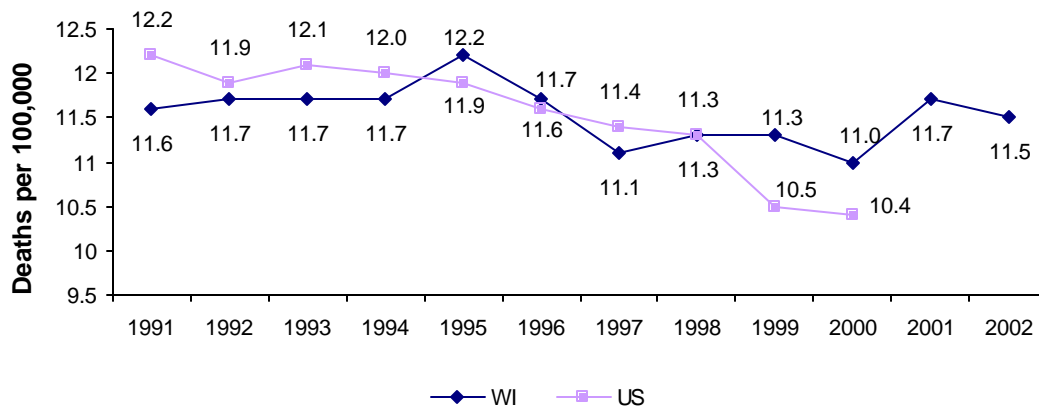
Non-Geriatric Mortality Rates for Stroke and Diabetes Wisconsin and the U.S. 1991-2002



Death rates for stroke and diabetes are also lower in Wisconsin than in the U.S. Diabetes mortality in Wisconsin has increased slightly since 1991 while stroke mortality has remained at fairly constant levels.

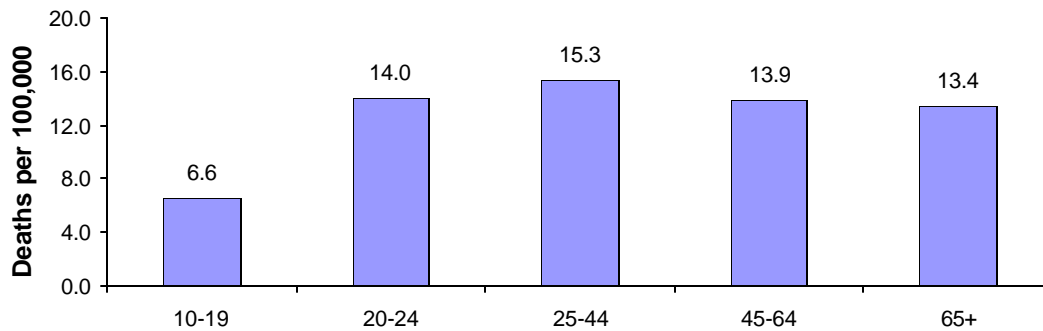
Sources: CDC Wonder System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and Wisconsin Deaths. BHI, DHCF, DHFS.

Suicide Death Rates Wisconsin and the U.S., 1991-2002



Suicide rates in Wisconsin and the U.S. are at similar levels and have changed little since 1991.

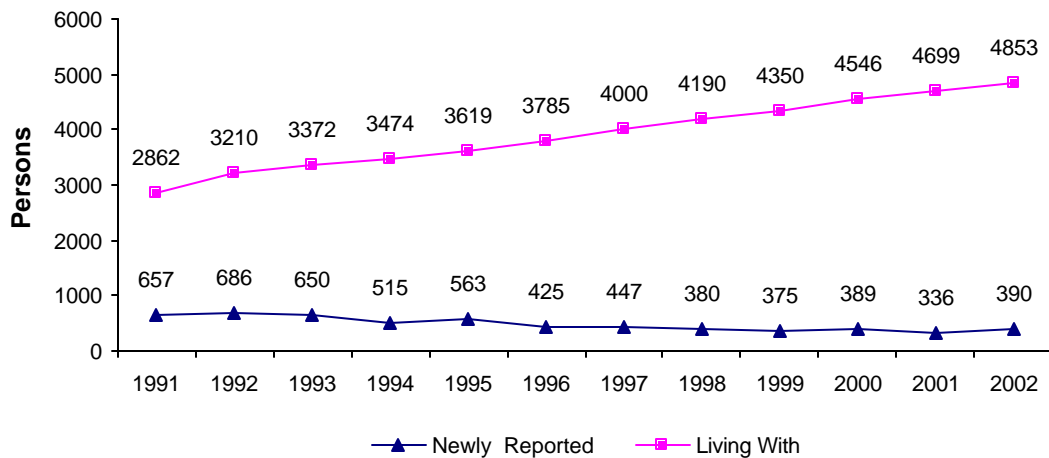
Suicide Death Rates (Deaths per 100,000 population) by Age, Wisconsin, 2000-2002



Suicide rates in Wisconsin by age for the three year period 2000-2002 were highest for persons 25-44, followed by persons 20 to 24 and persons 45-64.

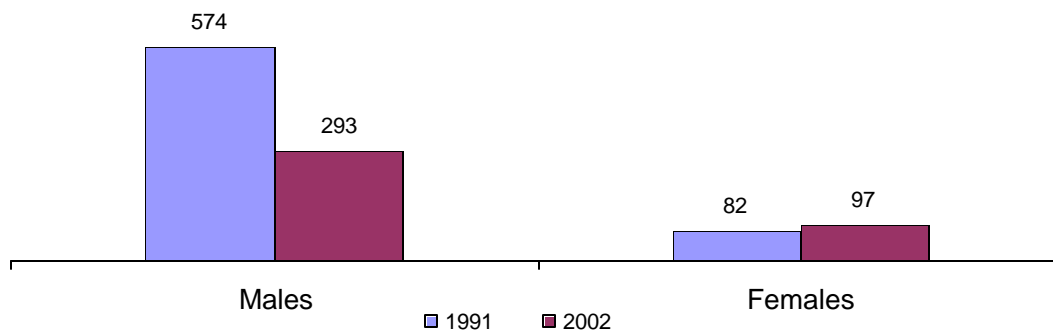
Source: CDC Wonder System, Center for Disease Control and Prevention and Wisconsin Deaths, BHI, DHCF, DHFS.

Persons Newly Reported and Living Cases with HIV Infection in Wisconsin, 1991-2002



While the total number of cases of HIV infection has been increasing each year, the number of new infections declined steadily from 1991 to 1998. Since 1998, however, the number of new cases has been relatively constant. New treatments have slowed the progression from HIV to AIDS and from AIDS to death for people infected with HIV. The total number of infected persons in the United States is estimated to be from 800,000 to 900,000, and approximately 40,000 new infections occur each year. The decline noted in Wisconsin in new infections may not be true nationally; rather, HIV diagnoses are thought to have remained relatively stable.

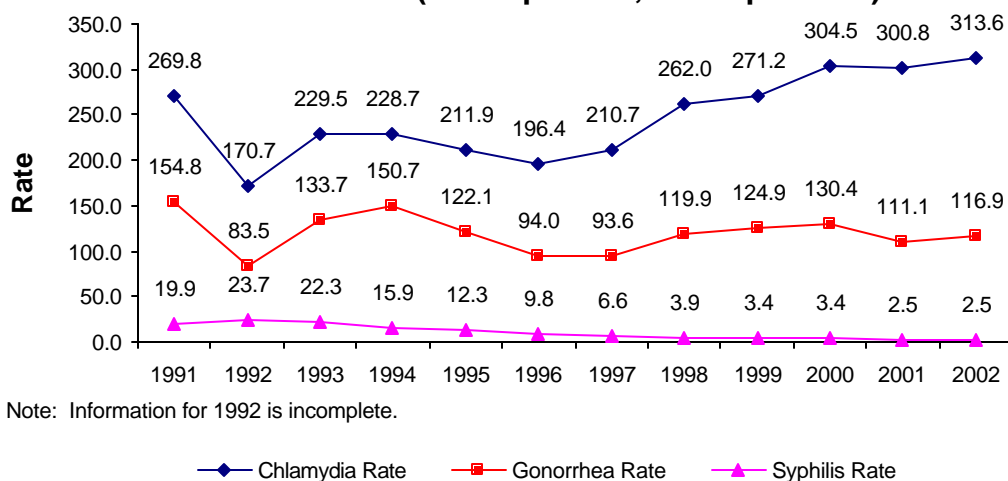
Persons Newly Reported with HIV Infection by Sex in Wisconsin, 1991 and 2002



Although males account for three-fourths of new HIV cases, from 1991 to 2002 the number of males newly reported with HIV infection dropped by 49% while the number of females reported increased by 18%.

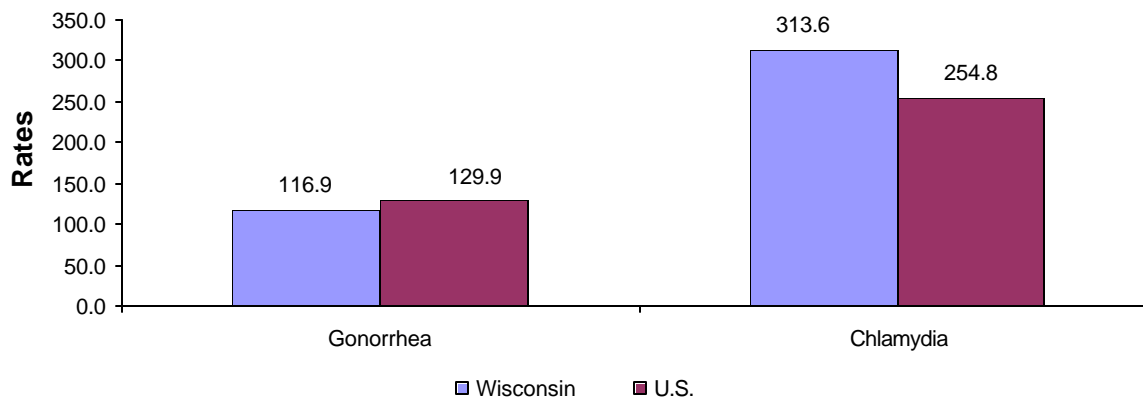
Sources: The Epidemic of HIV Infection in Wisconsin: A Review of Case Surveillance Data Collected Through 2002, BPH, DHFS; Trends in the HIV and AIDS Epidemic, 1998 published by the CDC.

Rate of Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, and Syphilis in Wisconsin, 1991-2002 (Rates per 100,000 Population)



Reported cases of gonorrhea and syphilis have generally declined in the past decade in Wisconsin while chlamydia, after dropping for much of the decade has risen in recent years. Chlamydia, which is the most frequently occurring reportable sexually transmitted disease, increased by 16 percent from 1991 to 2002.

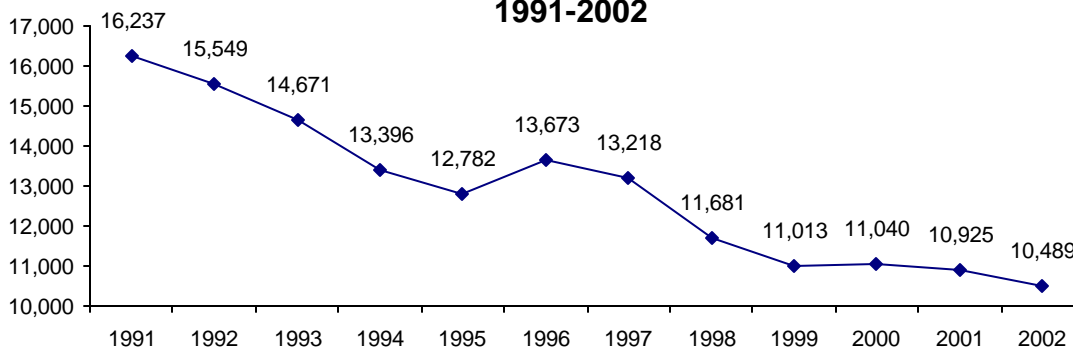
Rate of Gonorrhea and Chlamydia in Wisconsin, 2002 and the U.S., 2000 (Rates per 100,000 Population)



In 2002 Wisconsin had 117 cases of gonorrhea per 100,000 population compared to the (2000) U.S. rate of 130. Wisconsin's 2002 chlamydia rate was 314; the (2000) U.S. rate was 255.

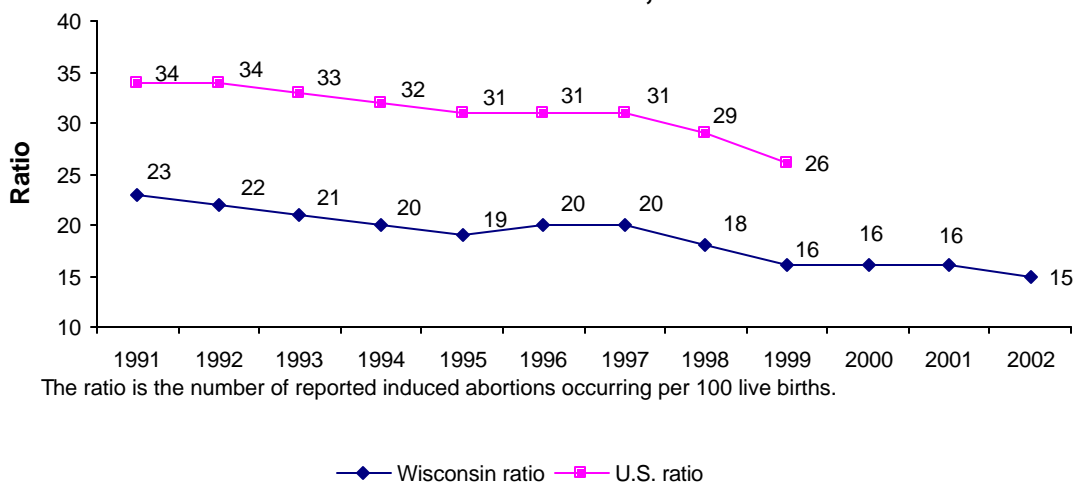
Sources: Wisconsin Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2000 Spring Seminars; the 2002 Scorecard; CDC Internet site: CDC WONDER/PC Data File; Sexually Transmitted Disease Surveillance, 1997, CDC, Division of STD Prevention.

Number of Reported Induced Abortions Occurring in Wisconsin, 1991-2002



In 2002 in Wisconsin there were 10,489 induced abortions reported. This is a 35 percent drop from the 16,237 induced abortions reported in 1991. Over half (57%) of Wisconsin abortions occur within eight or fewer weeks of gestation and only seven percent in 16 or more weeks.

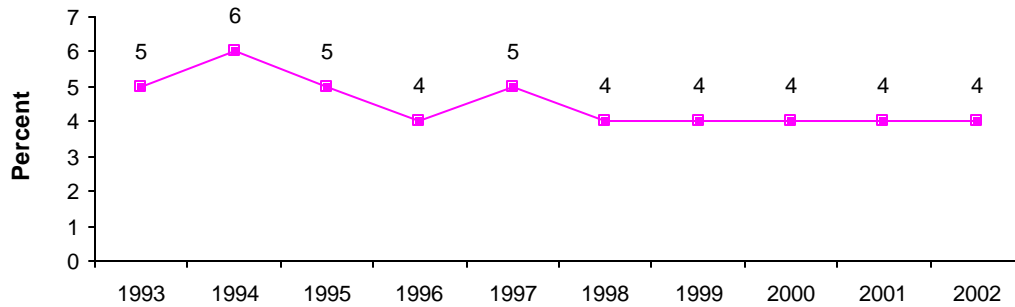
Ratio of Reported Induced Abortions to Births Occurring in Wisconsin and the U.S. , 1991-2002



As a ratio to births, in 2002 Wisconsin had 15 induced abortions for every 100 births. This compares to an estimated national average of 26 (in 1999). Wisconsin's rate of abortions is the lowest since reporting began in 1987.

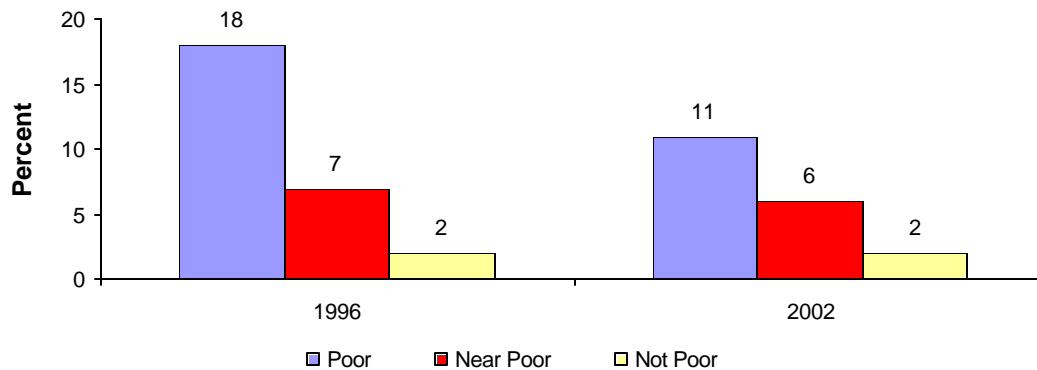
Sources: Reported Induced Abortions in Wisconsin 2001, BHI, DHCF, DHFS.

Percent of the Population Uninsured All Year in Wisconsin, 1993-2002



In 2002 only 4 percent of the population was without health insurance for the entire year. This percentage is unchanged from the previous four years and slightly lower than 1993, the first year for which data are available. Historically, the percent uninsured in Wisconsin has been one of the lowest of any state.

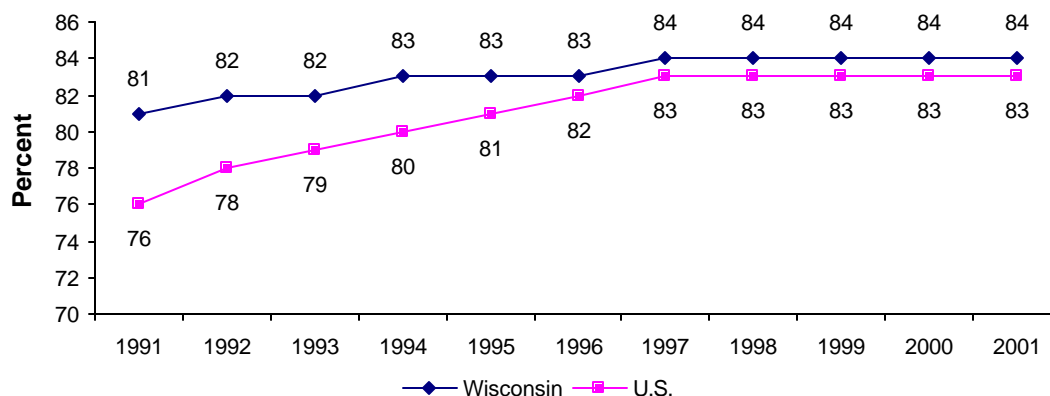
Percent Uninsured by Poverty Status, 1996 and 2002



The percent uninsured varies considerably by poverty status. For the poor, the percent uninsured all year was 11 percent in 2002, while it was 18 percent in 1996, while it was 6 percent for the near poor, and only 2 percent for those in the group "not poor." Compared to 1996, the percent uninsured dropped for the poor while remaining about the same for the other two groups.

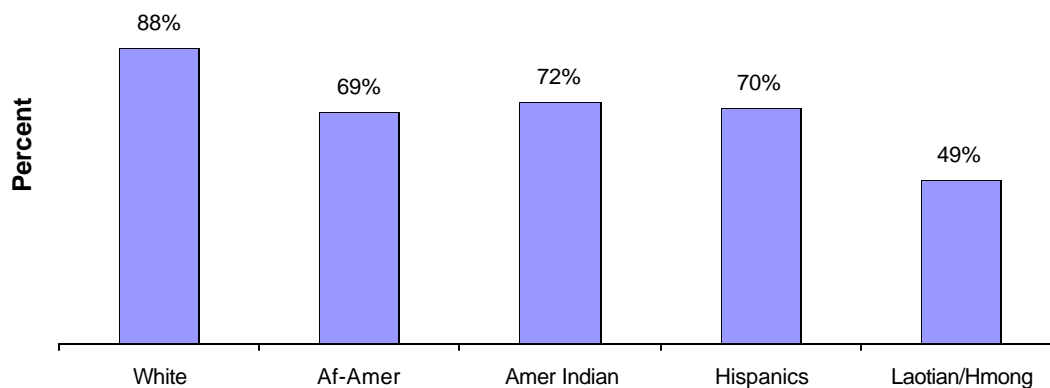
Source: Wisconsin Family Health Survey, Bureau of Health Information, Department of Health and Family Services.

Percent of Births to Women Who Received Prenatal Care During the First Trimester, Wisconsin and U.S., 1991-2001



Wisconsin women are slightly more likely than U.S. women to receive prenatal care in the first trimester. The U.S. and Wisconsin rates converged during the first half of the 1990s but have not changed in the last five to six years. In Wisconsin, the percent receiving prenatal care in the first trimester was 81% in 1991 and 84% in 2001. The U.S. average has improved from 76% in 1991 to 83% in 2001.

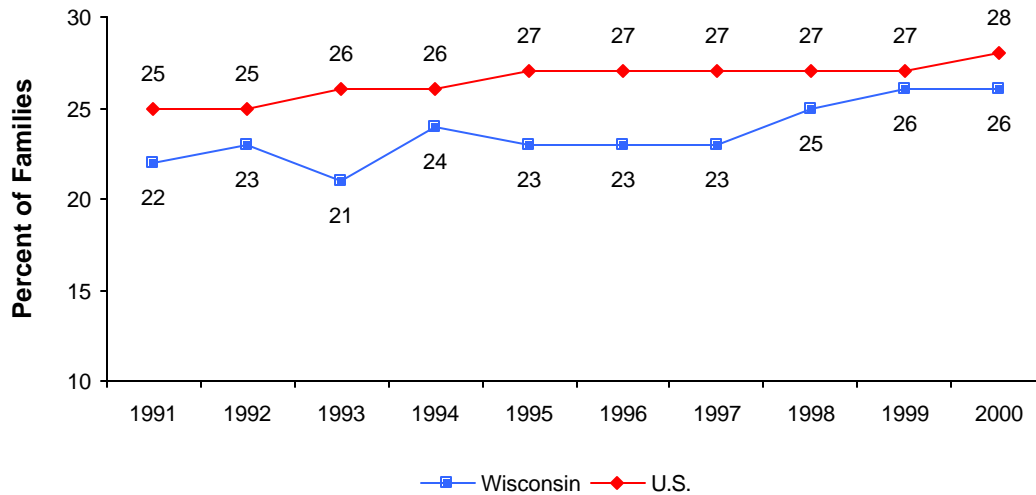
Receipt of Prenatal Care in the First Trimester by Race, Wisconsin, 2001



The receipt of first trimester prenatal care varies by race with 88% of Whites receiving care in the first trimester compared to 69% of African-Americans, 72% of American Indians, 70% of Hispanics and 49% of Laotian/Hmong in 2001.

Sources: All Wisconsin data from the Bureau of Health Information, DHFS; U.S. data from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, and from the National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 50, No. 5, February 12, 2002.

Percent of Families with Children Headed by a Single Parent, United States & Wisconsin, 1991-2000

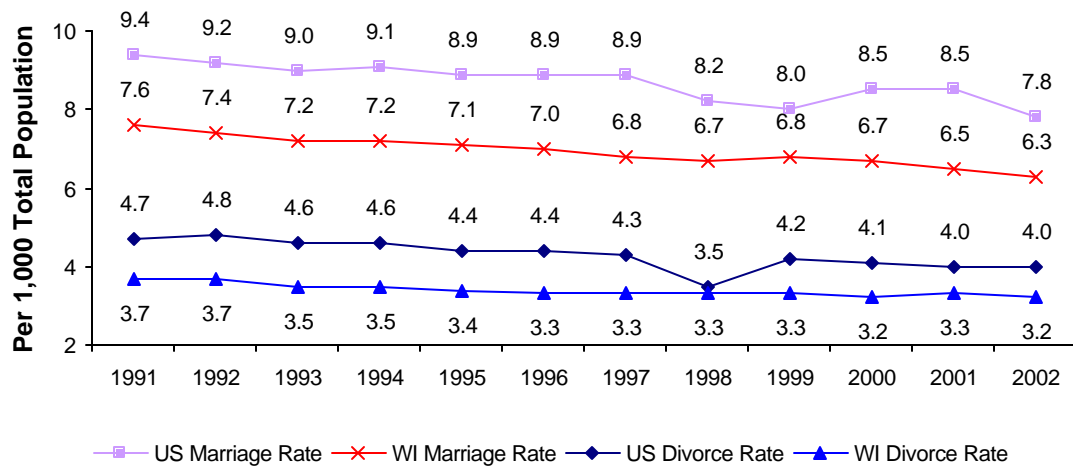


The percent of families headed by a single parent in Wisconsin increased from 22% in 1991 to 26% in 2000. Although Wisconsin's percentage has consistently remained lower than the national average, the difference has decreased considerably. Wisconsin had the 13th lowest percentage in the nation in 2000.

Although not shown on this graph, the number of male-headed single parent families is growing at a much greater rate than female-headed single parent families.

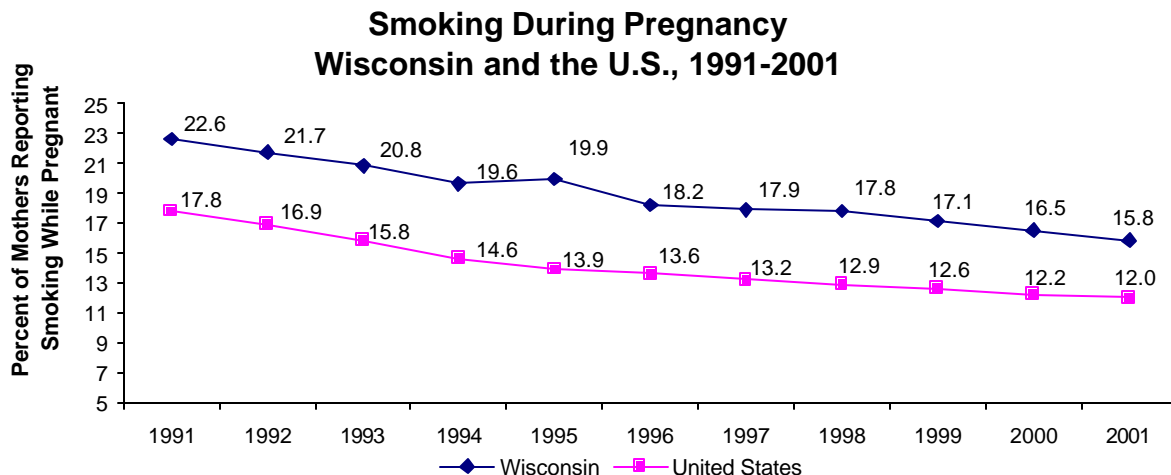
Sources: 2003 Kids Count Online, the Annie E. Casey Foundation.

Marriage & Divorce Rates, United States & Wisconsin, 1991-2002

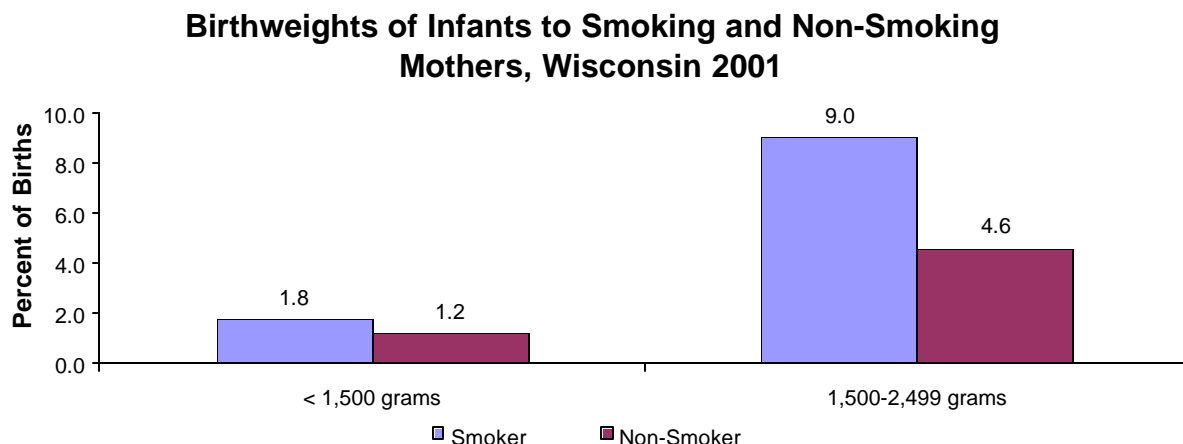


Marriage and divorce rates in Wisconsin have been consistently lower than the national rate for more than 75 years. Since 1991, both marriage and divorce rates have dropped. In Wisconsin, marriage rates have dropped at a faster rate than divorce rates. The median age at which people marry for the first time has gradually increased since 1960. The average age was 24.8 for women and 26.3 for men in 2002. Fifty-five percent of all Wisconsin divorces in 2002 involved families with children under 18 years old. An average of 1.8 children were affected by each divorce.

Sources: Bureau of Health Information, DHFS, Wisconsin Marriages and Divorces 2002. National Vital Statistics Reports, Vol. 51, No 10, June 17, 2003 (U.S. data for 2002 are provisional).



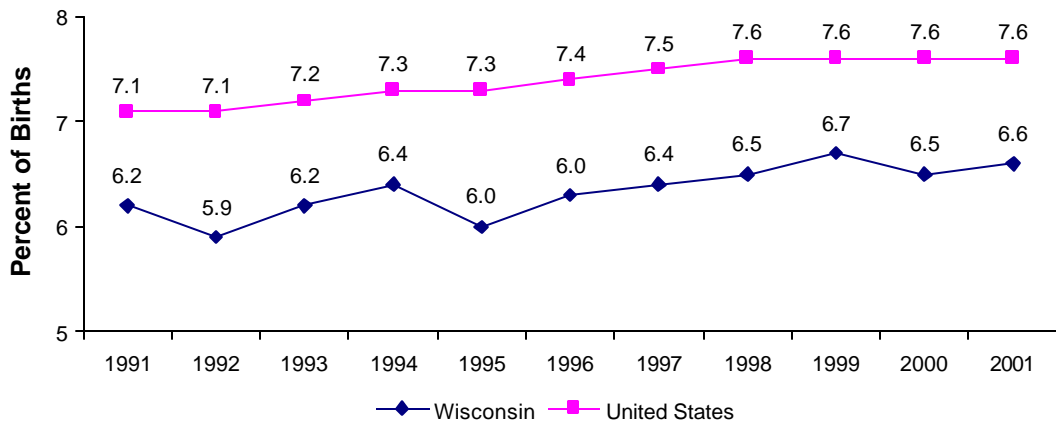
The percent of Wisconsin women who reported smoking during their pregnancy has decreased from 22.6 percent in 1991 to 15.8 percent in 2001. The rate of smoking during pregnancy is higher for Wisconsin than for the country as a whole. Nationwide, the smoking rate for pregnant women was 12.0 percent in 2001, a 5.8 percentage point decrease from 1991. Cigarette smoking during pregnancy can cause slow fetal growth and low birthweight. It has also been shown to increase the chances of miscarriage and premature birth and some research has indicated that infants of mothers who smoke have a higher rate of death from Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.



A birthweight of less than 1,500 grams is considered to be very low, and a birthweight of less than 2,500 is considered to be low. In 2001 in Wisconsin, 1.8 percent of women who smoked while pregnant had very low birthweight infants and 9.0 percent had low birthweight infants. Of women who did not smoke, 1.2 percent had very low birthweight infants and 4.6 percent had low birthweight infants.

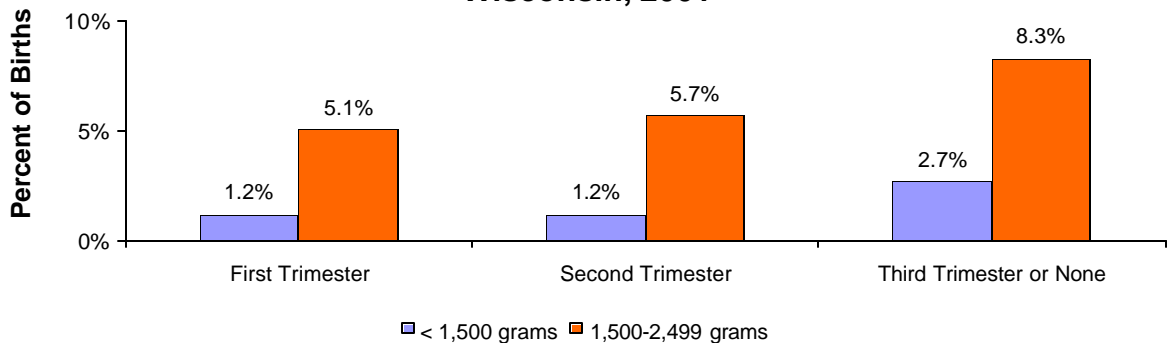
Sources: All Wisconsin data from the Bureau of Health Care Information, DHFS; US data from National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. Note that this data is based on fewer than 50 states as some states did not report this measure for all or any of the years from 1990-2000.

Low Birthweight, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1991-2001



The low birthweight (less than 2,500 grams) rate for Wisconsin has increased from 6.2 percent of all births in 1991 to 6.6 in 2001. The national low birthweight rate has increased from 7.1 percent to 7.6 percent. Wisconsin has had a consistently lower rate of low birthweight than the overall U.S. The increase in the incidence of low birthweight at the national level has been attributed in part to an increase in multiple births, for which low birthweight is more common than in single deliveries.

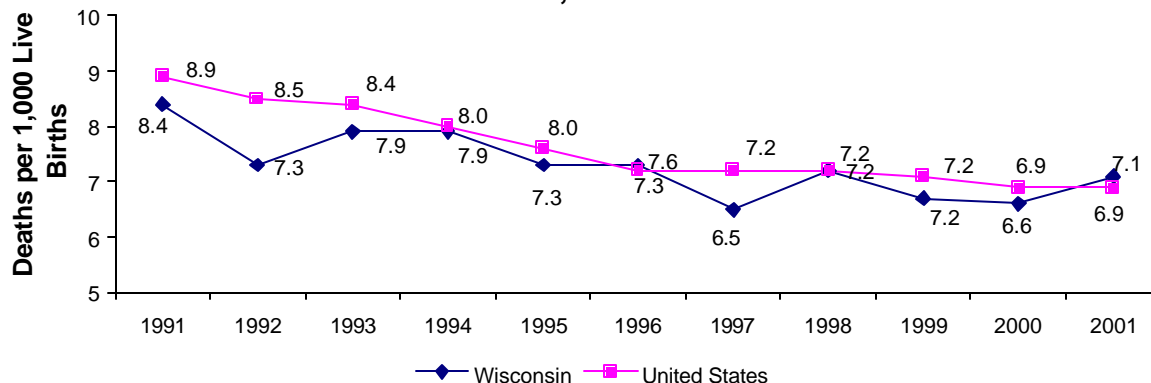
Low Birthweight Incidence by Start of Prenatal Care Wisconsin, 2001



Insufficient or late prenatal care tends to increase the incidence of low birthweight. Low birthweight is especially likely for infants of women who receive no prenatal care. In 2001, 1.2 percent of Wisconsin women who received prenatal care starting in their first trimester delivered very low birthweight infants (less than 1,500 grams), and 5.1 percent delivered low birthweight infants (1,500 to 2,499 grams). For women who received third trimester or no prenatal care, the incidence of very low birthweight was 2.7 percent, and of low birthweight was 8.3 percent.

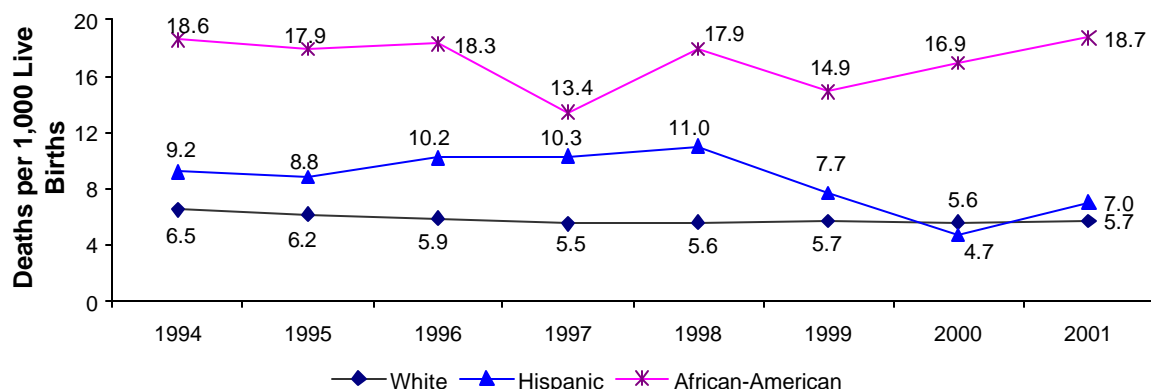
Sources: All Wisconsin data from the Bureau of Health Care Information, DHFS; US data 1990-96 from KidsCount 1999; US 1997-2001 from National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.

Infant Mortality, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1991-2001



The infant mortality rate for Wisconsin in 2001 was 7.1 deaths per 1,000 live births, up from 6.6 deaths in 2000. The preliminary national rate in 2001 was 6.9 deaths per 1,000 live births, the same as in 2000.

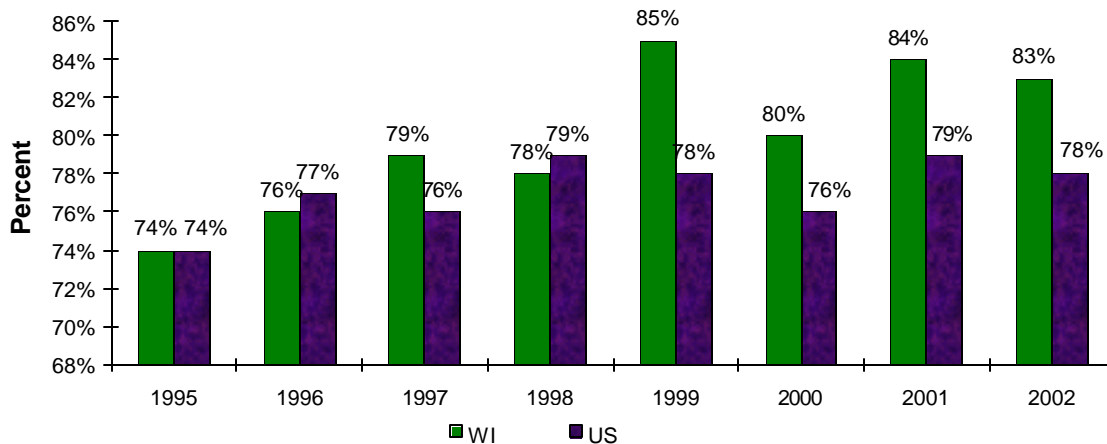
Infant Mortality by Race Wisconsin, 1994-2001



Infant mortality rates vary by race. African-Americans generally have the highest infant mortality rates in Wisconsin, while Whites have generally had the lowest. In 2001, the African-American infant mortality rate was 18.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in Wisconsin, up from 14.9 in 1999 and 16.9 in 2000. The rate for Whites was 5.7 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2001, while the rate for Wisconsin's Hispanic population was 7.0 deaths. On the national level, the infant mortality rates for Hispanics (5.6 in 2001) and non-Hispanic Whites (5.8 in 2001) have been roughly equivalent, but the rate for African-Americans has been consistently higher (14.0 in 2001).

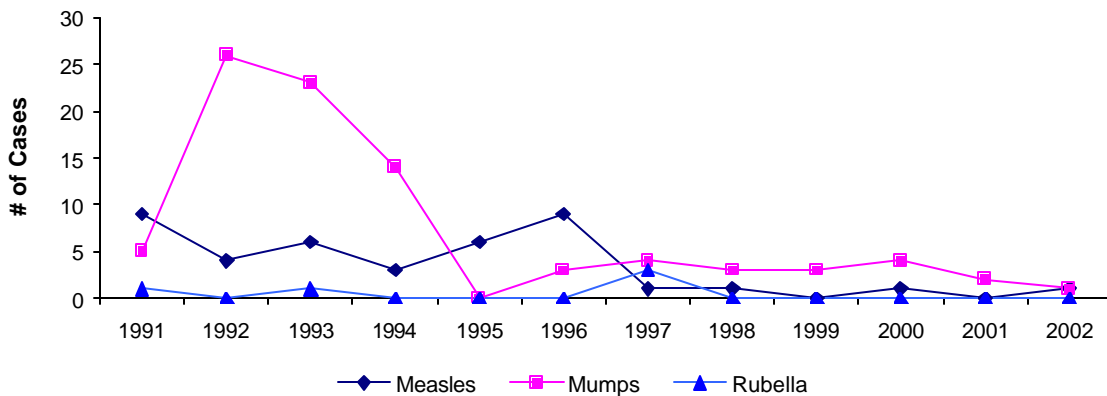
Source: All Wisconsin data from the Bureau of Health Care Information, DHFS; US data 1990-96 from KidsCount 1999; US 1997-2001 from National Center for Health Statistics, CDC. (Note that all 2001 U.S. data are preliminary.)

Rate of Completion for Primary Vaccinations Among 2 Year Olds, Wisconsin and United States, 1995-2002



The graph above shows the rate at which two-year old children have received the complete series of recommended vaccinations to protect against measles, mumps, rubella, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), diphtheria, and polio. Wisconsin's vaccination rate has been higher than the national average for the last four years.

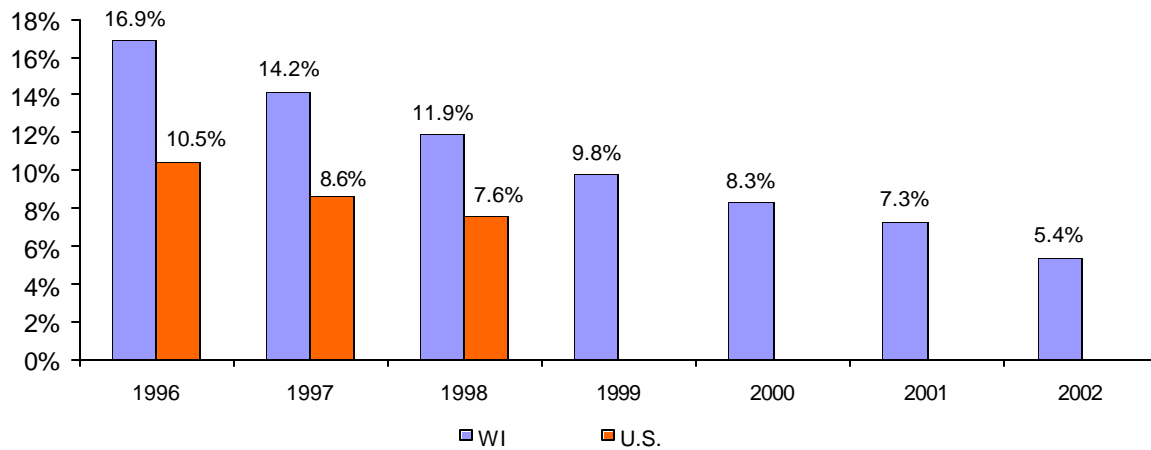
Cases of Measles/Mumps/Rubella, Wisconsin, 1991-2002



Since 1996, when nine cases of measles were reported, there have been one or zero cases per year. Fewer than five cases of mumps have been reported per year since 1995. Rubella has remained nearly non-existent between 1991 and 2002.

Sources: National Immunization Survey, CDC; and Division of Public Health.

Elevated Blood Lead Levels for Children under Six Years of Age Screened for Lead Poisoning, Wisconsin and the U.S.

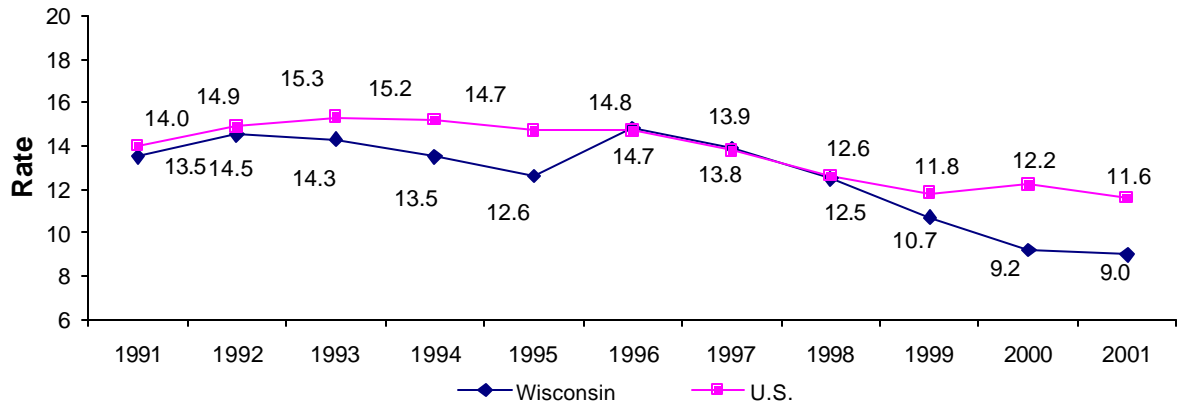


For Wisconsin children under six years of age who were screened for lead poisoning, the percentage with elevated levels declined from 16.9% in 1996 to 5.4% in 2002. This result is likely due to various preventive measures including the rehabilitation of housing that often accompanies positive screening, and to the construction of new housing free of lead hazards.

The most recent national data for children under six years of age show elevated levels declining from 10.5% of children tested in 1996 to 7.6% of children tested in 1998. The authors cite construction of new housing and the demolition and rehabilitation of older housing as the most likely factors causing recent declines in lead poisoning.

Sources: Data from Wisconsin Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Family Services, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Childhood Blood Lead Surveillance sample data reported for 19 states, 1996-1998.

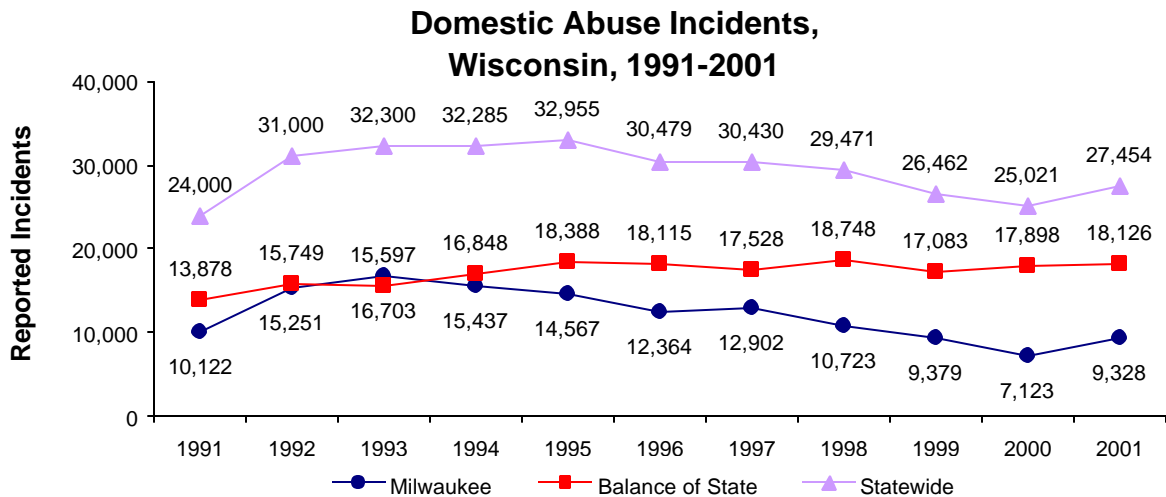
Rate of Child Abuse and Neglect Victimization per 1000 Children Under 18 Years of Age, Wisconsin and the U.S.



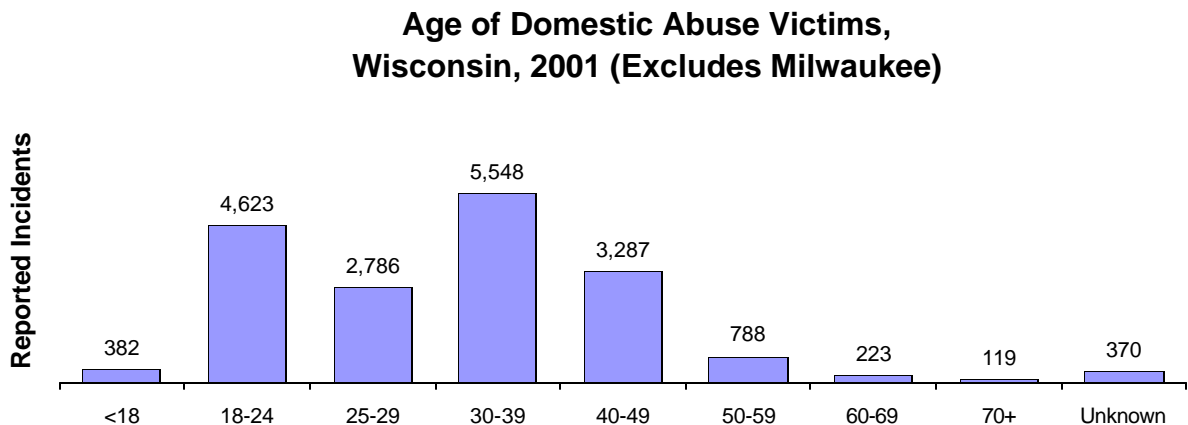
The rate of child abuse and neglect victimization (substantiated cases plus cases in which abuse/neglect was found likely to occur) in Wisconsin continued to decrease to 9.0 per 1000 children in 2001. This represents a 39% decline in the rate of child abuse and neglect since 1996. National averages for victimized children have followed a similar trend, decreasing gradually during the late 1990s and then leveling off somewhat.

Improvements in the child abuse and neglect data collection system in Wisconsin beginning in 1996 make it difficult to compare pre-1996 data to 1996-2001 data.

Sources: Wisconsin Child Abuse and Neglect Reports, Bureau of Programs and Policies, DCFS, DHFS; U.S. data from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting System.

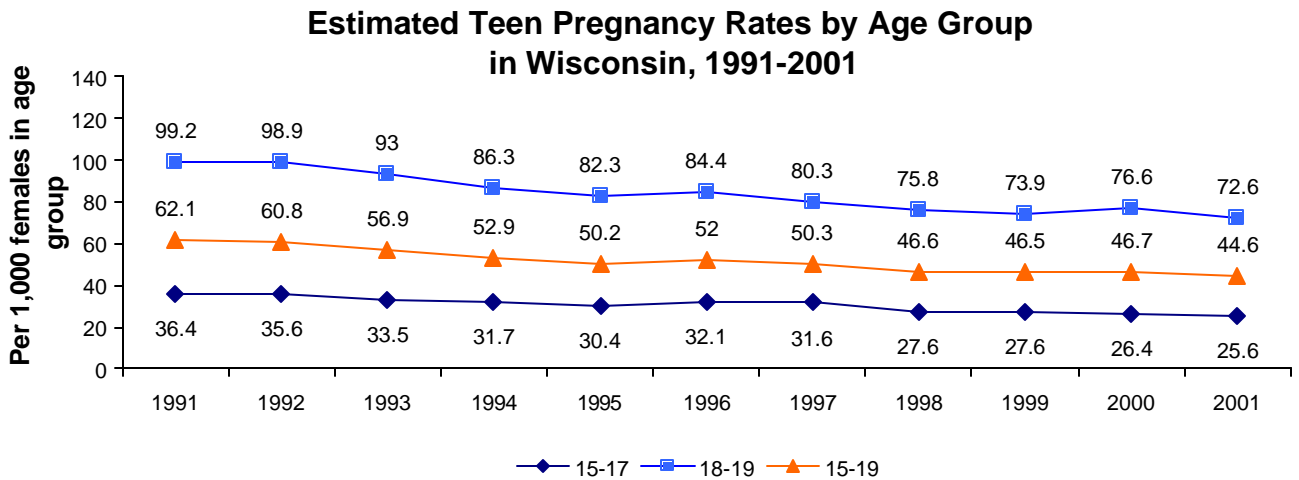


In 2001, 27,454 incidents of domestic abuse were reported statewide, almost 10% more than a low of 25,021 reported in 2000. The graph shows that, just as the overall decline in reports during the latter 1990s was mostly due to fewer incidents reported in Milwaukee County, a sizeable increase in the number of incidents reported there in 2001 accounts for the recent upturn in the statewide level. Reports of domestic abuse in Milwaukee County were 31% higher in 2001 than in 2000; in contrast, the number of incidents reported elsewhere in the state rose by only one percent.

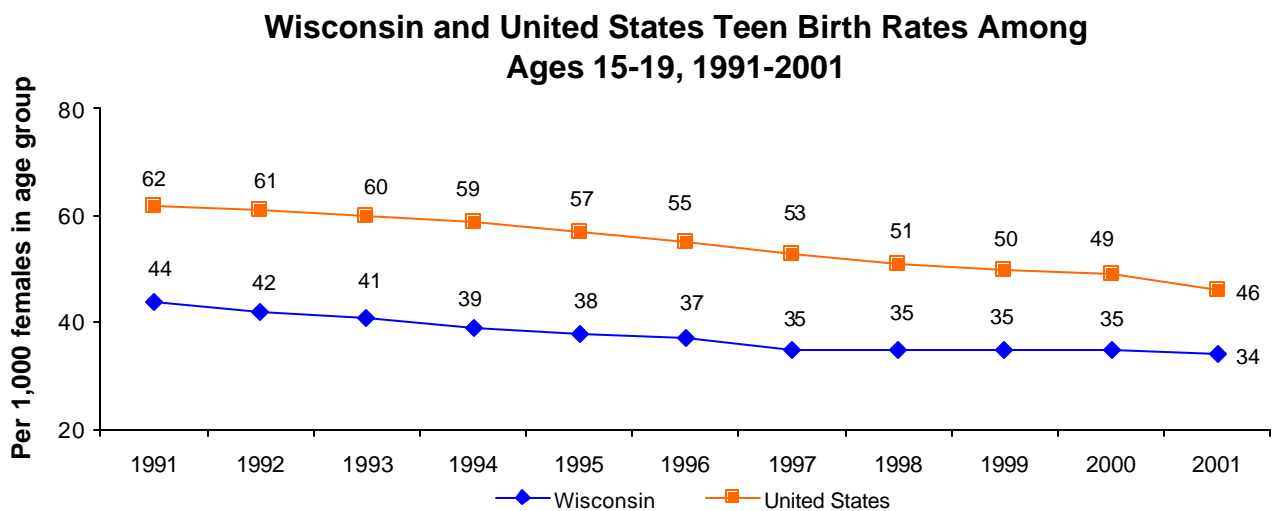


Victims of domestic abuse are most often in their 20's and 30's. However, persons of any age may be victimized, as the graph shows. Other data not shown here reveal that the majority of victims are Caucasian females, ages 18-39, whose relationship to the offender is most often that of spouse or cohabitant.

Source: Domestic Abuse Incident Report, Wisconsin Dept. of Justice, Office of Crime Victim Services.



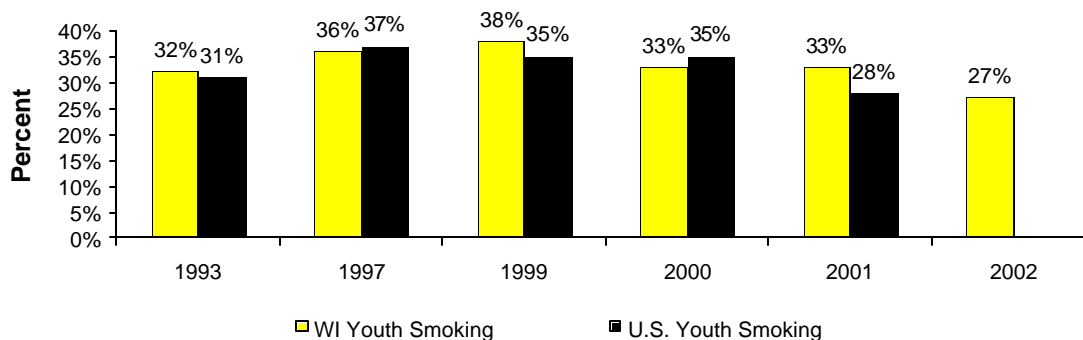
Teen pregnancy rates have declined since the early 1990's. Wisconsin's 18-19 year olds consistently have the highest rates of pregnancy among teens. The pregnancy rate of 18-19 year olds dropped about 27% between 1991 and 2001. The pregnancy rate of 15-17 year olds dropped 30%, from a high of 36.4 per 1,000 females in 1991 to 25.6 in 2001. Overall, the pregnancy rate for 15-19 year olds decreased 28% from 62.1 per 1,000 in 1991 to 44.6 in 2001. The pregnancy rate is an estimate based on the number of live births, reported fetal deaths, and reported induced abortions.



Wisconsin rates of teen births have been consistently lower than national rates. From 1991 to 2001, the rate of teen births in Wisconsin dropped from 44 births per 1,000 females aged 15-19 in 1991 to 34 per 1,000 in 2001.

Source: Wisconsin Bureau of Health Information, Birth to Teens in Wisconsin, 2001; and National Vital Statistics Report.

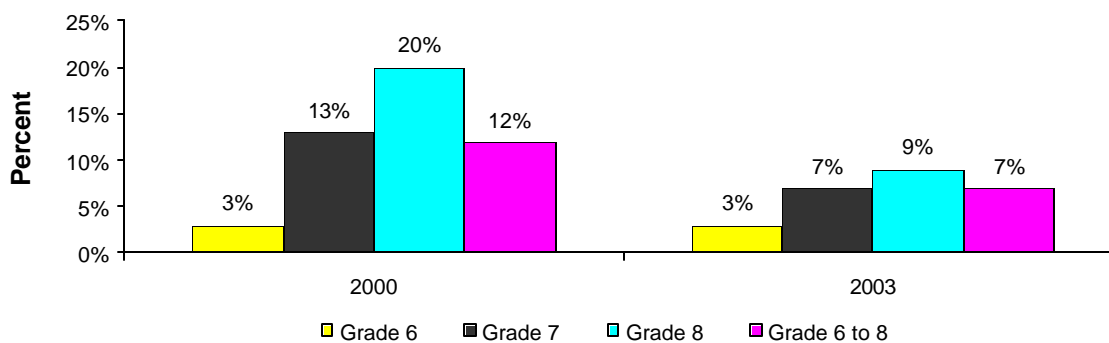
Youth (Grades 9 through 12) Smoking Wisconsin and the U.S. 1993-2002



Youth smoking in Wisconsin (defined as at least one cigarette in the previous 30 days) increased from 32% in 1993 to 38% in 1999, but subsequently dropped to 27% in 2002. Wisconsin's percentage of youth smokers has been higher than the U.S. average since 1999.

Older Wisconsin high school students are much more likely to smoke than younger students. 39% of seniors, 29% of juniors, 25% of sophomores and 18% of freshmen reported they had smoked in the previous 30 days.

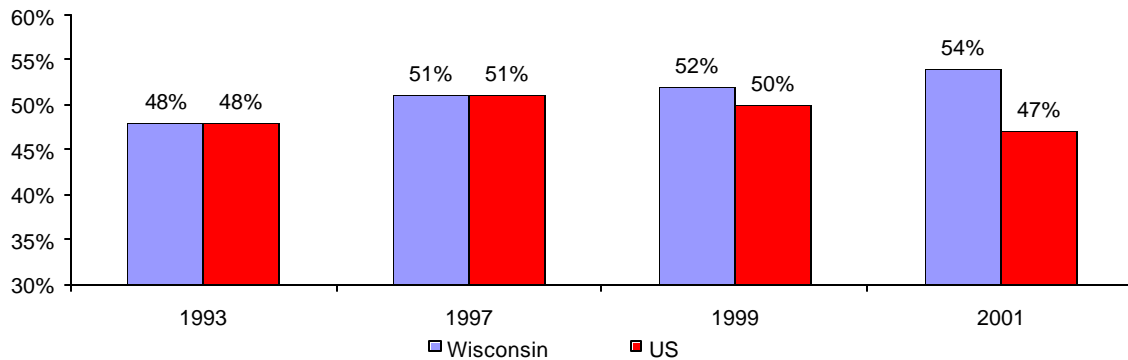
Youth (Grades 6 through 8) Smoking, Wisconsin, 2000 and 2003



Since 2000 (the first year of reporting for middle school smoking), middle school smoking levels have dropped from 12% to 7%. The biggest drop was for 8th graders, decreasing from 20% to 9%.

Sources: High School Youth -- Youth Risk Behavior Survey (odd years), Youth Tobacco Survey (even years-WI only); Middle School Youth -- Youth Tobacco Survey.

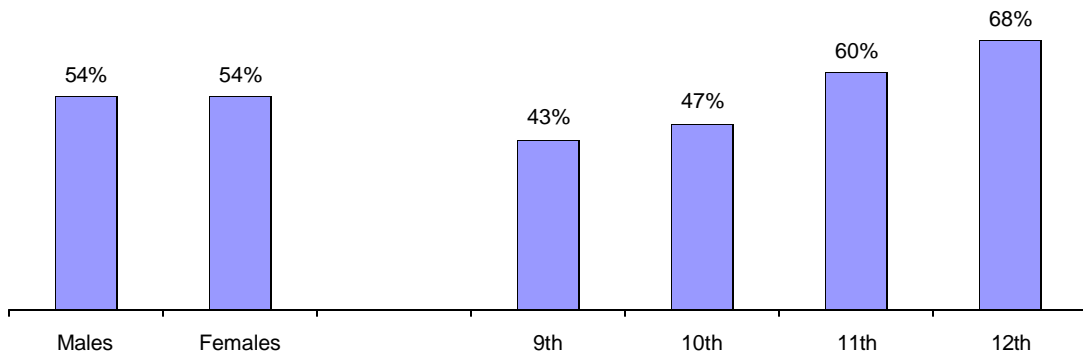
High School Students Who Used Alcohol In the Past Month, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1993-2001



Regular alcohol use among Wisconsin high school students has increased significantly since 1993. The proportion of Wisconsin high school students who reported alcohol use within the past month increased from 48% in 1993 to 54% in 2001.

In comparison, the proportion of high school age students nationwide who reported alcohol use within the past month has remained relatively stable at 48% in 1993 and 47% in 2001.

Regular Alcohol Use by Sex and Grade Level, Wisconsin

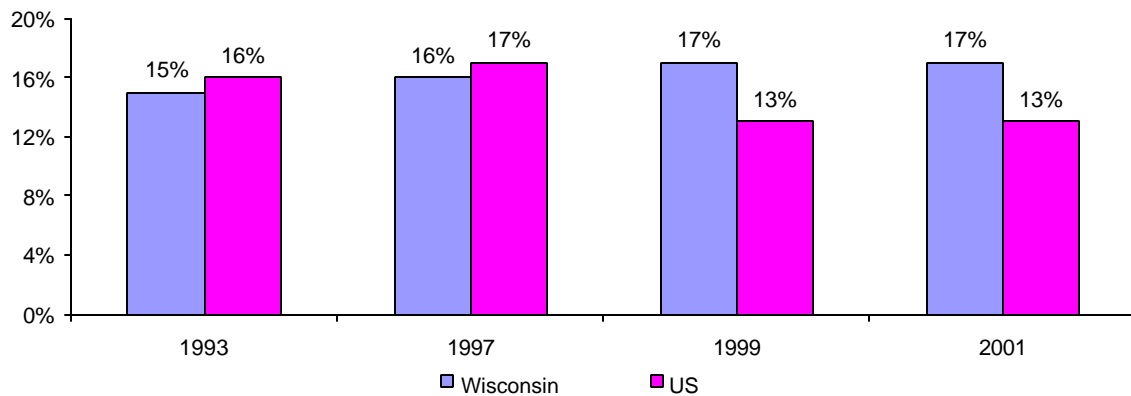


During 2001 regular alcohol use was identical between males and females. Over half (54%) reported regular consumption of alcohol.

There was a direct relationship between grade level and current alcohol use. The percentage of students who reported regular alcohol consumption increased significantly as grade level increased. Alcohol use within the past month was 43% among freshmen, 47% among sophomores, 60% among juniors, and 68% among high school seniors.

Source: Wisconsin and U.S. Risk Behavior Survey.

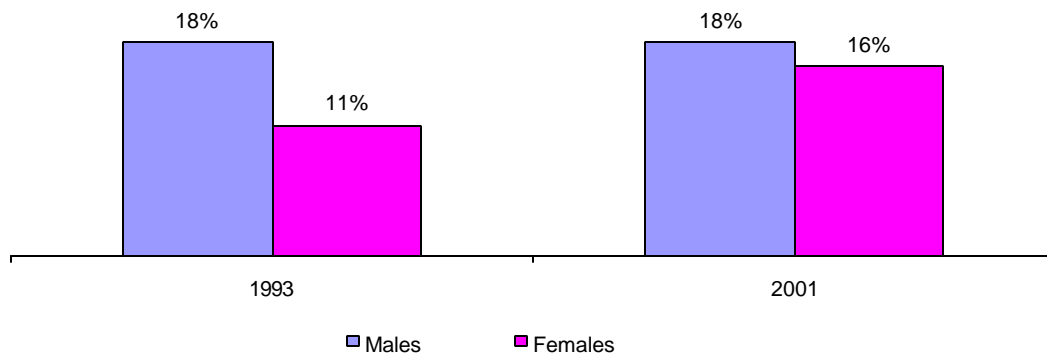
High School Students Who Drove After Drinking in the Past Month, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1993-2001



The incidence of driving after drinking has increased slightly among Wisconsin high school students. In 1993, 15% of Wisconsin high school students reported that they had driven after drinking, as compared with 17% in 2001.

Nationwide, the incidence of driving after drinking decreased from 16% in 1993 to 13% in 2001.

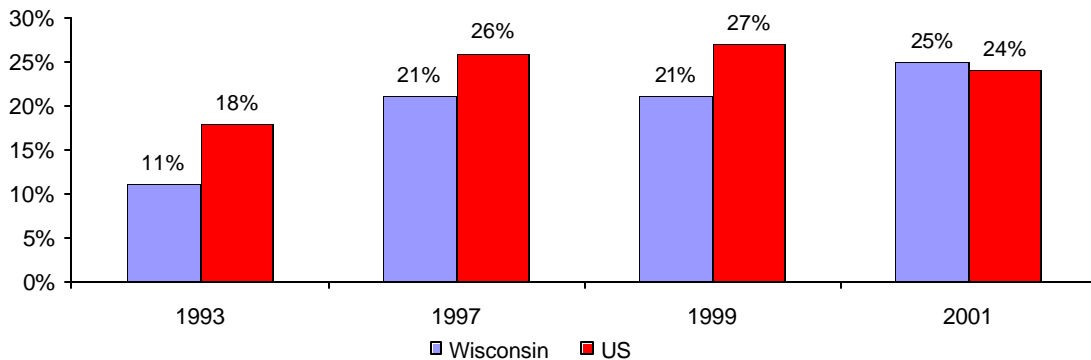
Trends in Driving After Drinking by Sex, Wisconsin



In 2001, 18% of males and 16% of females reported that they had driven after drinking in the past month. Since 1993, the incidence of driving after drinking has remained stable among male high school students but has increased among female high school students in Wisconsin. In 1993, 11% of female high school students reported that they drove after drinking and in 2001, 16% reported this high risk behavior.

Sources: Wisconsin and United States Risk Behavior Surveys.

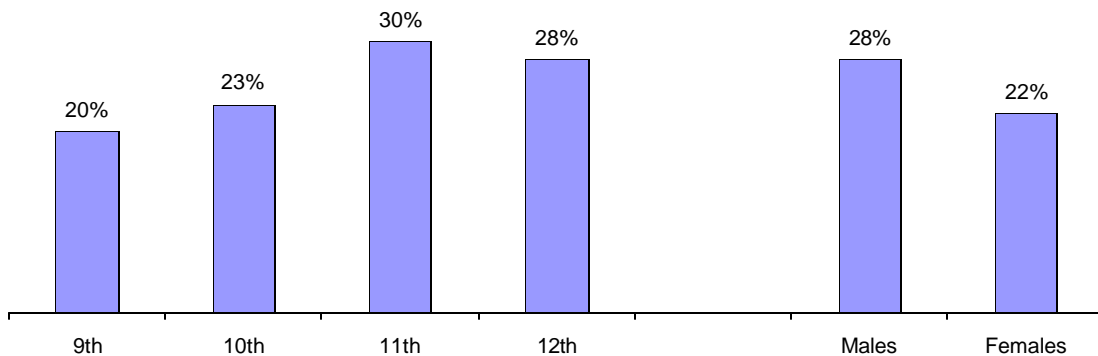
High School Students Who Used Marijuana in the Past Month, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1993-2001



Since 1993 there has been a significant increase in the proportion of high school students who report current marijuana use. The percentage of Wisconsin youth who indicated they used marijuana in the past month increased from 11% in 1993 to 25% in 2001.

Nationwide, the proportion of youth who currently use marijuana has increased from 18% in 1993 to 24% in 2001.

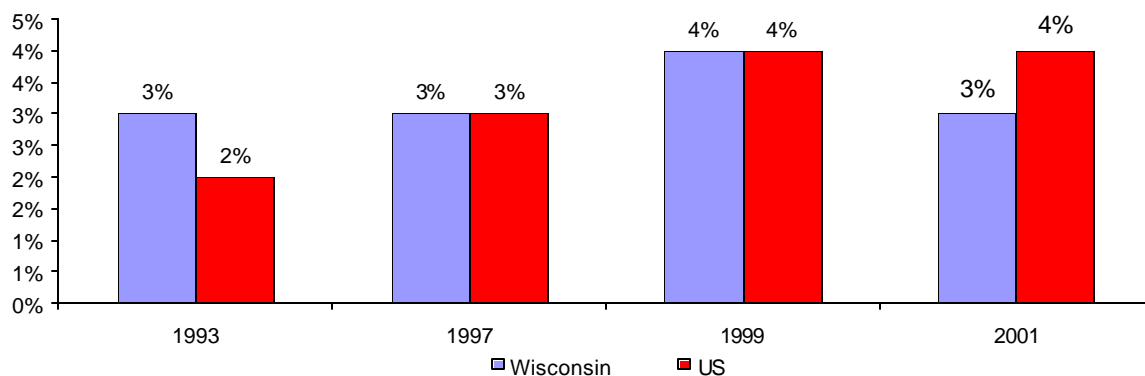
Current Use of Marijuana by Grade Level and Sex, Wisconsin, 2001



Youth in higher grade levels were more likely to report current marijuana use. Males (28%) reported higher rates of current marijuana use than did females (22%).

Sources: Wisconsin and United States Youth Risk Behavior Surveys.

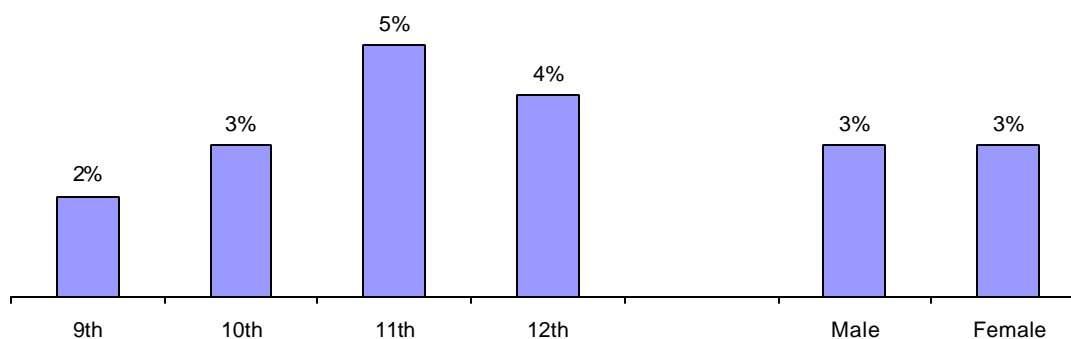
High School Students Who Used Cocaine in the Past Month, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1993-2001



Current cocaine use has been relatively stable among Wisconsin high school students. The percentage of Wisconsin youth who indicated they had used cocaine in the past month increased from 3% in 1993 to 4% in 1999, but decreased to 3% in 2001.

Nationwide, the proportion of youth who used cocaine in the past month increased from 2% in 1993 to 4% in 2001.

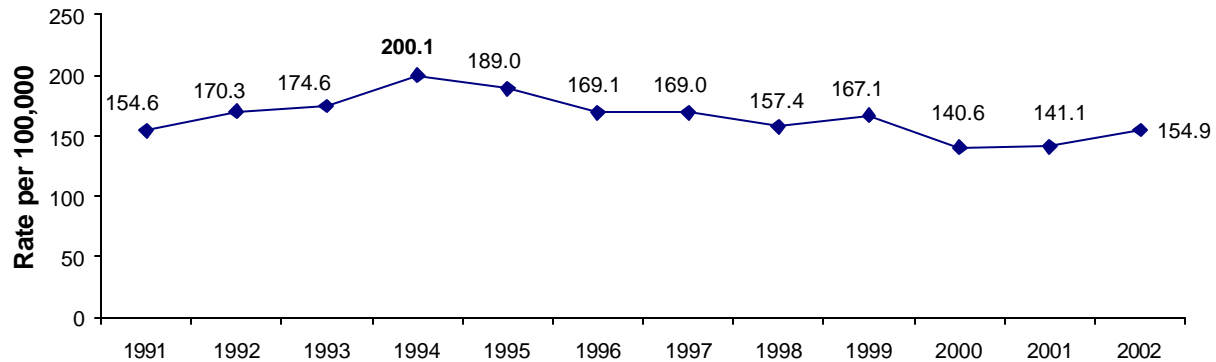
Current Cocaine Use by Grade Level and Sex, Wisconsin, 2001



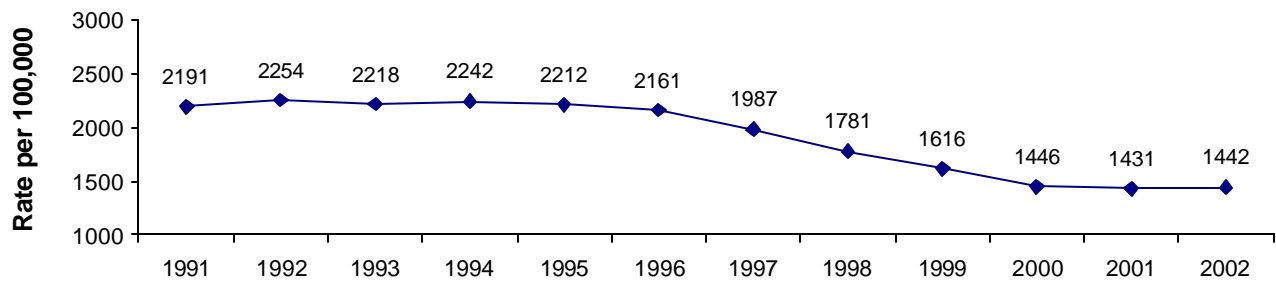
In 2001 youth in higher grade levels were more likely to report current cocaine use. Male and female high school students reported identical rates of current cocaine use in 2001.

Sources: Wisconsin and United States Youth Risk Behavior Surveys.

Wisconsin Juvenile Violent Index Arrest Rate, 1991-2002



Wisconsin Juvenile Property Index Arrest Rate, 1991-2002



Wisconsin's juvenile arrest rate increased in the early 1990s, but has declined in the past 10 years. 2002 saw increases in juvenile arrests as compared with the previous year.

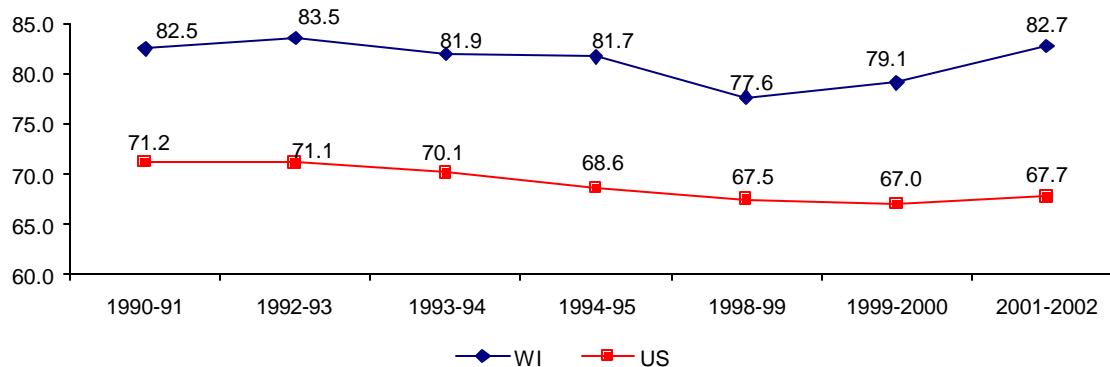
Arrests for FBI prescribed Violent Crime Index offenses, which include murder, forcible rape, aggravated assault and robbery, peaked at 200.1 arrests per 100,000 Wisconsin youth in 1994 and since then have declined by 23%. The violent crime index offense rate in Wisconsin increased by 10% in the past year.

Arrests for FBI prescribed Property Crime Index offenses, which include burglary, car theft, larceny, theft and arson, peaked at 2,254 arrests per 100,000 Wisconsin youth in 1992 and since then have declined by 36%. The property crime index offense rate in Wisconsin increased slightly in the past year.

Nationally the Violent and Property Crime Index arrest rates have also decreased among juveniles. Between 1992 and 2001, the national juvenile Violent Crime Index arrest rate declined by 29% and the national juvenile Property Crime Index arrest rate declined by 39%.

Sources: Crime and Arrests in Wisconsin, 1990-2000, Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance, and U.S. Department of Justice FBI "Crime in the United States 2001."

High School Graduation Rates, Wisconsin and the U.S., 1990-2002



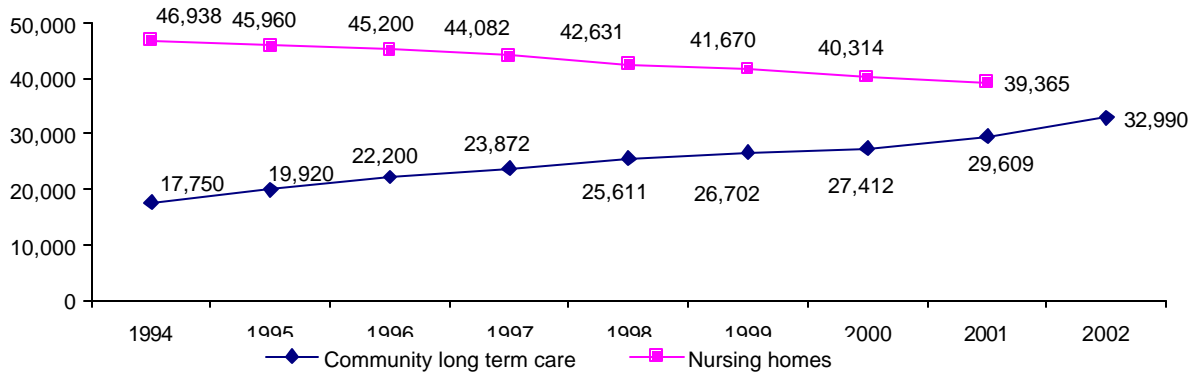
In school year 2001-02, Wisconsin's public high school graduation rate was 82.7%. This was 15 percentage points higher than the comparable U.S. figure of 67.7%. Wisconsin typically ranks in the top 10 states based on the percent of students graduating from high school. For the 2001-02 school year, Wisconsin had the 4th highest public high school graduation rate in the nation.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' report, Trends in the Well-Being of American Children and Youth, 1998, "high school dropouts have lower earnings, experience more unemployment, and are more likely to end up on welfare and in prison than their peers who complete high school or college. Women who drop out of high school are more likely to become pregnant and give birth at a young age, and are more likely to become single parents."

The graduation rates reported here are based on a calculation of the ratio of the estimated number of high school graduates to the number of students enrolled in ninth grade three years earlier. The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction uses a different method for computing graduation rates that does not allow a comparison to the U.S. and consequently was not used in this profile.

Source: Morgan Quitno Press using unpublished data from the U.S. Office of Education National Center for Education Statistics, State Rankings publications for 1993-2003.

Nursing Home Residents Vs. Community Long Term Care Clients, Wisconsin 1994-2002

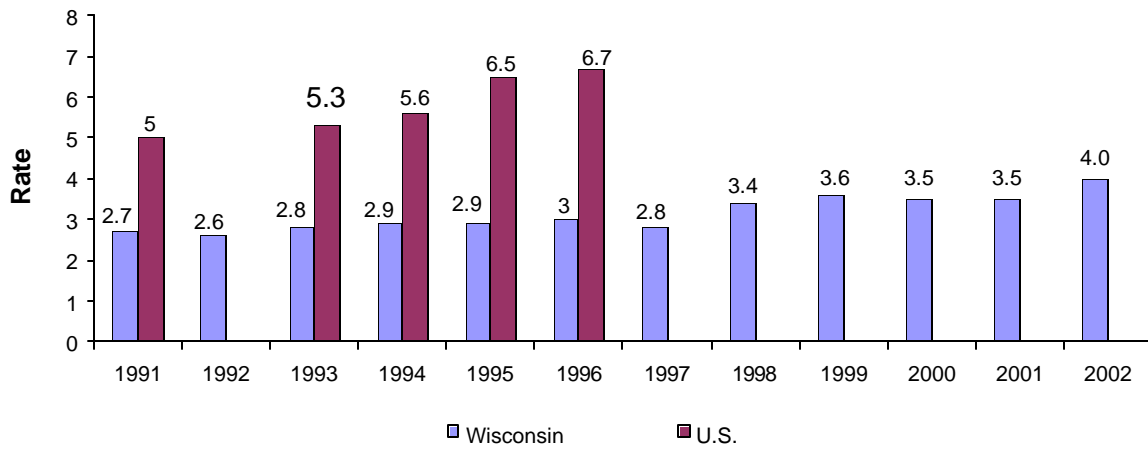


The number of Wisconsin residents living in nursing homes (including facilities for the developmentally disabled) is declining, and the number receiving long term care from publicly supported community programs (including COP, MA waiver programs, the Alzheimers Family & Caregiver Support program and Family Care) is increasing. In 1994, there were 2.6 nursing home residents for every long term care client served in the community. In 2001, the ratio was down to 1.3. The growing trend shows that Wisconsin's long term care population is becoming more able to obtain services from community based programs.

In the U.S. there were 349 nursing home residents per 1,000 population aged 85+ in 2000. In Wisconsin the nursing home resident rate was 407 in 2000, which was 17% higher than the national rate and ranked 18th highest among all states. However, the Wisconsin nursing home resident rate has continued to decline in the past years (it was 519 in 1995) as it has nationally. National data on the number of community long term care clients is not available.

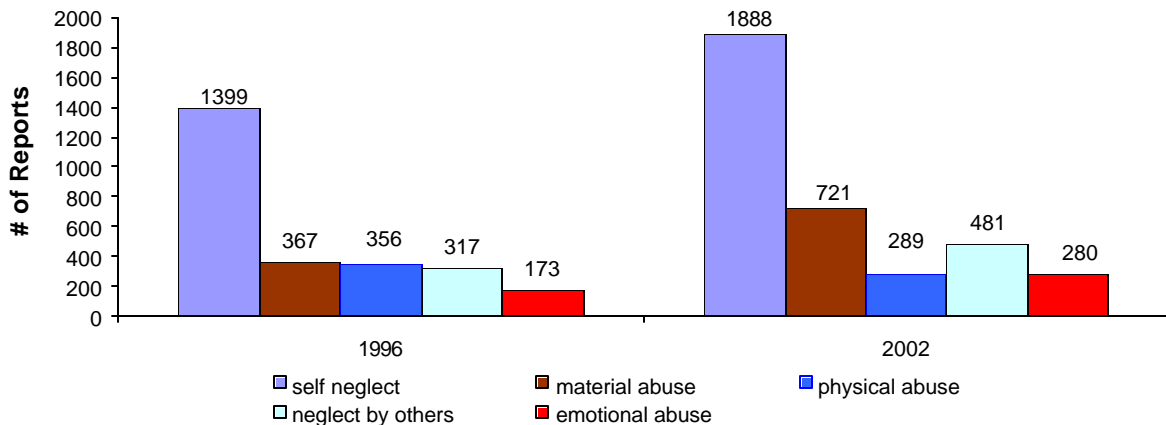
Sources: Wisconsin DHFS, DSL, Human Services Reporting System, 1995 to 2002; DSL, BALTCR, Alzheimer's Family & Caregiver Support Program Information; and Wisconsin Nursing Homes and Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled, 1999; Wisconsin Nursing Homes and Facilities for the Developmentally Disabled, 2001. The U.S. CDC, National Center for Health Statistics, Health, United States, 2003, Table III.

Rate of Reported Elder Abuse per 1000 Population Age 60 Years and Over Wisconsin and U.S., 1991-2002



In 2002, the rate of reported abuse of elders in Wisconsin was 4.0 per 1,000 population 60 years and over, up from 3.5 in 2000 and in 2001. About 55% of reported cases are substantiated. It is important to note that increased reporting of abuse is thought to explain the rise rather than the actual incidence of abuse. Wisconsin's rates remain substantially below the latest national estimates.

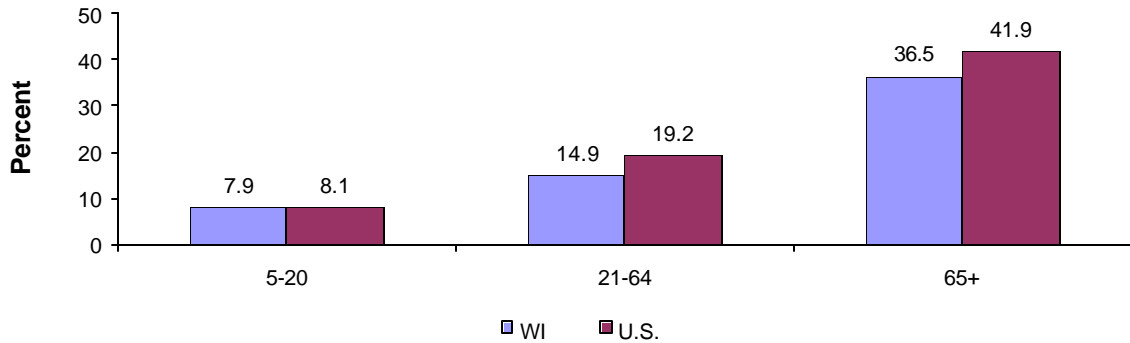
Types of Elder Abuse Reported in Wisconsin 1996, 2002



The most common form of elder abuse is self neglect which accounts for about half of all elder abuse. Reports of physical abuse were the only type of elder abuse that dropped from 1996 to 2002.

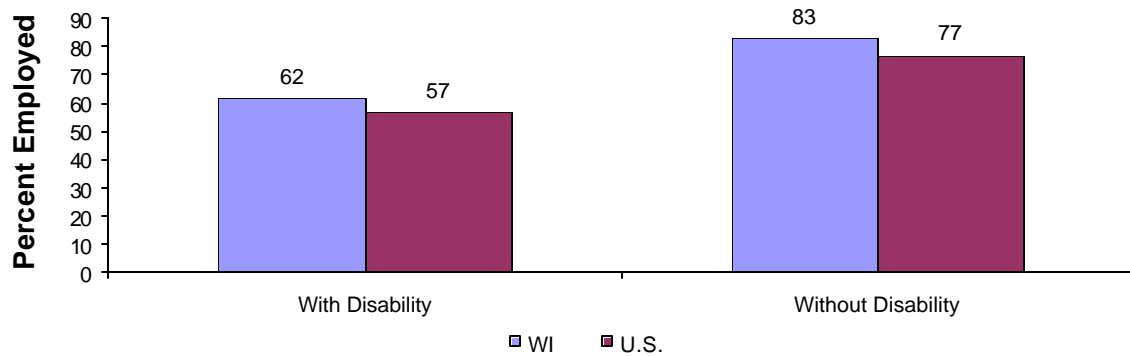
Sources: Wisconsin Report on Elder Abuse, Bureau of Aging and Long Term Care Resources, Division of Supportive Living, Department of Health and Family Services; National Center on Elder Abuse Fact Sheets; U.S.Census 2000 Population Estimates; Wisconsin Department of Health and Family Services, Bureau of Health Information (for 2001 and 2002 estimate of Wisconsin population age 60+).

Percent of Population With a Disability by Age, Wisconsin and U.S., 2000



Based on 2000 Census data, Wisconsin has a lower percentage of persons with a disability than the U.S. average. For persons 5-20 years of age, 7.9% report a disability; 14.9% for persons 21-64 and 36.5% for persons 65 and over.

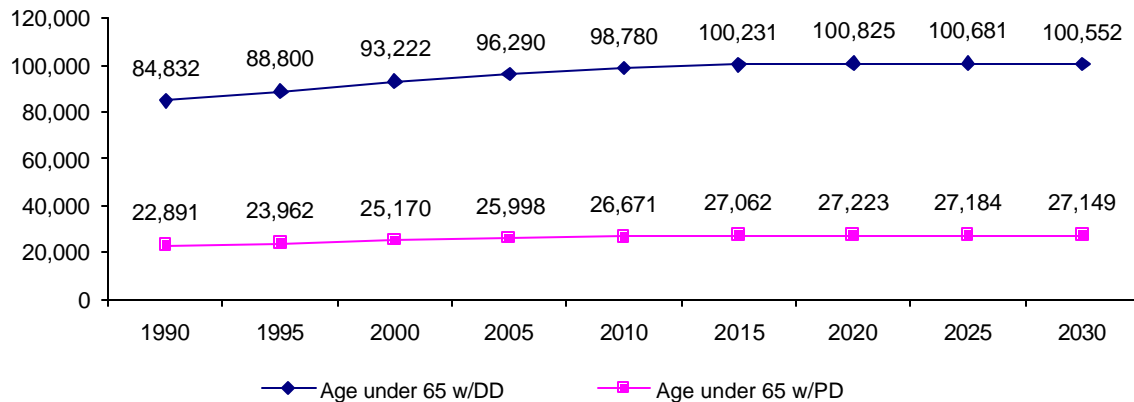
Employment Status of Persons 21-64 With and Without Disability, Wisconsin and the U.S., 2000



Wisconsin has a higher percentage of working age persons that are employed with or without a disability than does the U.S.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 Summary File 1.

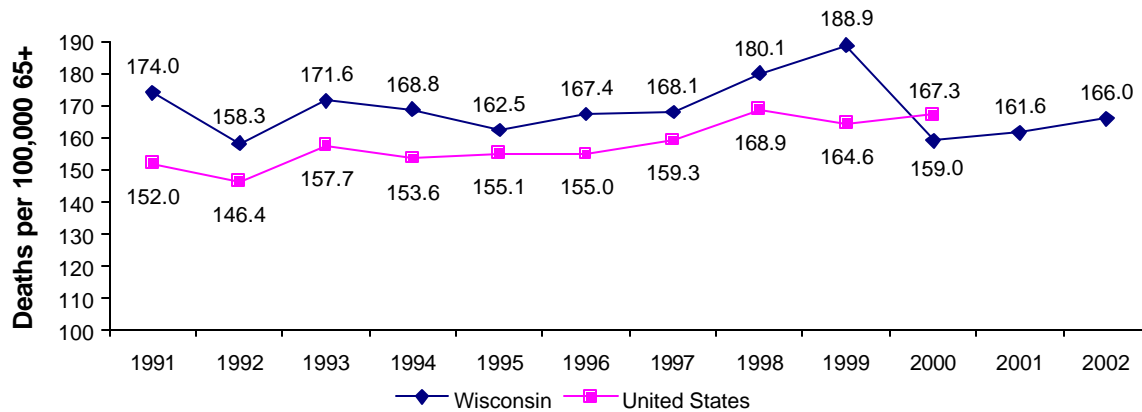
Projected Number of Persons Under Age 65 With Disabilities Potentially Needing Long Term Care in Wisconsin, 1990-2030



In Wisconsin, it has been estimated that about 2% of persons under the age of 65 have a developmental disability and potentially need long term care. Another 0.5% have a physical disability and potentially need long term care. At these rates, it is estimated that over 118,000 non-elderly persons had some sort of long term care needs in 2000 -- about 93,000 had a developmental disability, and 25,000 had a physical disability. In the year 2010, the non-elderly population with a disability potentially needing long term care is estimated to approach 126,000 (99,000 developmentally disabled and 27,000 physically disabled).

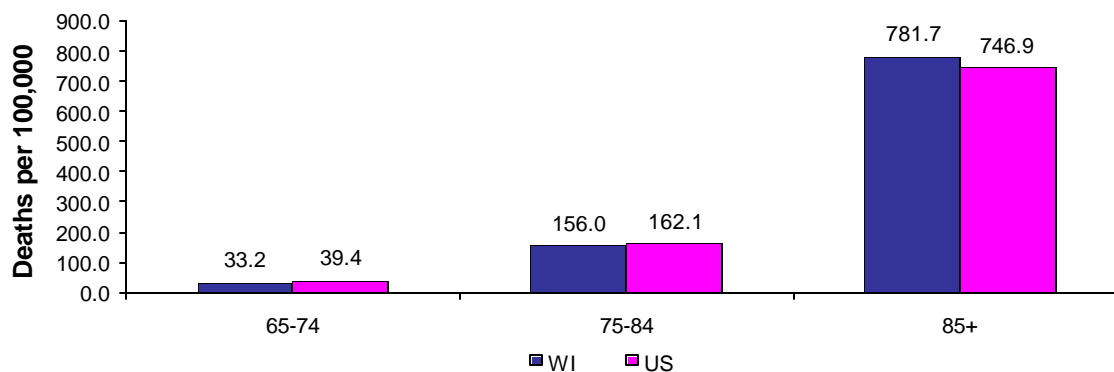
Sources: OSF Center for Delivery Systems Development. The projections are based on disability data obtained from U.S. Centes for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, [National Health Interview Survey-Disability, 1994-1995](#); and Wisconsin DOA, Population Projection, June 1993 (for years before 2000) and Population Projection, July 2002 (after year 2000).

Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality Rates for Persons 65 and Over, Wisconsin and the U.S. , 1991-2002



The death rate for persons 65 and over from influenza and pneumonia which had risen in recent years, dropped precipitously in 2000 for Wisconsin before increasing slightly in 2001 and 2002. U.S. data for 2001 are not yet available. CDC has reported that nationally, despite increased vaccine use among the elderly, preventable deaths due to influenza and pneumonia have increased. In Wisconsin, the percent of the population 65 and over receiving a pneumonia vaccine has increased from 29 percent in 1993 to 71 percent in 2002.

Influenza and Pneumonia Mortality by Age, 1998-2000



High influenza and pneumonia mortality for persons 85 and over coupled with Wisconsin's higher percentage of the aged population that are 85 and over (13.6% vs. 12.1%) explains why influenza and pneumonia mortality has been higher in Wisconsin than the U.S.

Source: CDC Wonder System, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Wisconsin Deaths, Bureau of Health Information; DHCF, DHFS.